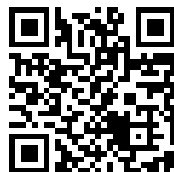

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OF THE
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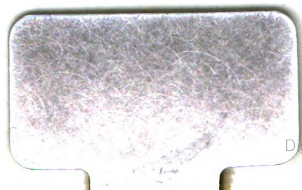
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HISTORICAL

R E C O R D S

OF THE

103rd ROYAL

BOMBAY FUSILIERS.

DEVONPORT :

**A. H. SWISS, Naval and Military Printer, Stationer, &c., 112,
Fore Street.**



RECORDS

OF THE

1ST BOMBAY

EUROPEAN FUSILIERS,

NOW

H.Ms'. 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

A.D. 1661. **B**Y the treaty of marriage between Charles II. and the Infanta of Portugal, the Island of Bombay was ceded to the Crown of England as part of the dowry; the 11th Article of which treaty provided, that a Regiment of 500 soldiers should be kept there for the protection of His C. Majesty's late subjects; agreeably to which a Regiment of 500 men, under Sir Abraham Shipman, was sent to India in the early part of 1662, on board the Earl of

„ 1662. Marlborough's fleet.

Whether the Regiment was raised for the above purpose appears uncertain, but there is every probability that it was so; in like manner as the present 2nd, or Queen's Royal Regiment, was for the occupation of the Fortress of Tangier, on the coast of Africa, the other part of the dowry. The Bombay Regiment wore emerald green facings at this period; the Tangier, sea green;—emerald green continued to be the color of the facings until 1759. The fleet arrived in the harbour on the 18th September, but the Portuguese Viceroy refusing to include in the cession the dependencies of Salsette, &c., and the Earl of Marlborough refusing to take part only, landed the troops on the Island of Anfeedivah or Anchidivah, near Goa; returned with the fleet to England.

A.D. 1665. Here the Regiment remained until 1665, suffering from the effects of the climate, and the greatest hardship and privation; when, having lost the Commander, the greater part of the officers, and 381 men, Ensign Cooke (on whom the command had devolved), with 119 men took possession of the Island of Bombay on the Portuguese terms.

„ **1668.** This year, the King, by Letters Patent, dated 27th of March, granted the Island to the East India Company, (whose chief settlement was then at Surat). This charter empowered the Company “to entertain officers and men as a garrison for the Island; to appoint and dismiss governors and officers; and to execute martial law in it.” The troops on the Island were to be permitted to enter the Company’s service.

On the 21st of September, the Commissioners appointed to receive charge of the Island for the Company, arrived from Surat; and on landing at Bombay were received by the troops—drawn up for that purpose—with military honors. The troops were then ordered to ground their arms, the King’s orders were read, and the Island surrendered in form. The troops were then invited to enter the Company’s service with the same rank and pay; the officers and soldiers in general accepted the proposition, and became the Company’s first Military Establishment at Bombay; and the formation of a regiment whose eventful career and various transformations during a period of 200 years, is now laid before the interested or curious reader in the following pages.

This regiment thus dates its origin from 1661.

The designation which was borne on the Colors of the Corps until the amalgamation of the Company’s with the Queen’s Regiments in 1863, was:

BOMBAY REGIMENT OF EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Prior to the transfer of the troops from the King to the Company, it had been found necessary, partially, to recruit them in India; and in so doing the native Portuguese, called Topasses, descendants from the first settlers of that nation—men from their near assimilation in religion, custom, dress, &c.—were naturally chosen as the best qualified to serve in the ranks with Europeans. This description of people formed a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Island when received by the English, and were consequently easily procurable; but when in after years they left the Island for their own settlements of Goa, Bassum and Salsette, it became

necessary to procure them from thence. After the Company assumed the Government, the same method of recruiting was adopted, not from choice but necessity, and was always reprobated by the Home Government, and considered by them highly objectionable; yet so well aware were they of their actual inability to keep the garrison at any established strength without their aid (owing to the great mortality among the Europeans) that they were necessitated to allow it, never failing when opportunity occurred by the dispatch of recruits to insert a paragraph:—"Let our Deputy Governor of Bombay know, we shall not think well of him if we do not hear that he hath discharged a like number of black Portuguese soldiers, in lieu of so many Englishers as shall arrive in safety at Bombay." These Topasses were considered by the officers as "well behaved, orderly men, expert in the use of arms, courageous, faithful, and remarkable for sobriety." They were also found of great service in times of peace, being well qualified to perform the outpost, and more arduous duties of the garrison. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that they continued to serve in the ranks of the Regiment for upwards of a century, sometimes bearing a proportion of one half to the whole. Another, but more worthy class of recruits, were "Foreigners;"—Germans, French, Dutch, Danes, and Portuguese. All were equally welcome, but were not, however, on an equal footing with the "Englishers," being compelled to enter for a longer period, in the receipt of less pay, and not permitted to bear the rank of Non-Commissioned Officers

Prisoners of War taken from the French or Dutch Powers, generally preferred service under a foreign nation to an endless captivity; for, of an exchange they had no hopes.

Until 1749 a small detail of Artillery formed a part of each Company, and were denominated the Gunners' or Gun Room Crew; but from whence such a designation was derived does not appear, unless from their having originally filled such a station on board His Majesty's or the Hon. Company's large trading ships; or possibly from their being destined more particularly for the service of the Marine than for the Army; the terms Master Gunners, Gunners' Mates, and Gunners, corresponding with those used in the Navy. A most responsible office, and one which required "a knowledge of Mathematics," was that of Master at Arms, whose duties were similar to those of a present Commissary General of Ordnance.

The military man of these days was not confined to that line alone, but if duly qualified—that is possessing a “tolerable knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic”—might look forward to the enviable post of Writer, with a salary of £30 per annum. In 1724 a Major received 64 Rupees, a Surgeon 24 Rupees, and a Private Soldier 8 Rupees per month; but it may justly be doubted whether such pay was not superior to six times its amount in the present day, more especially when it is recollected that no one, subordinate to the Deputy Governor, was required either to keep a table, or live at their own expense—an allowance, under the head of Lieutenant Money, being allowed to Chiefs of Settlements and Commanding Officers of Stations or Troops, for keeping up a table. The Commandant of the Regiment (who was always Captain of the 1st Company) would appear to have exercised the same authority over Officers of Companies, as is now usual with the Commandant of the Horse Brigade, over the Troops composing it; that is, a general control over the whole, but not interfering in the interior management or minor details. The Captains of Companies received the emoluments arising from the clothing of their respective Companies till the year 1796, when the off reckonings were transferred to the Colonels of Regiments, who had previously drawn in lieu thereof a sum under the head of Dewanee allowance.

Previous to 1748 the Senior Officer of the Regiment (the body of the *Officers* were then so termed) commanded the European Infantry; after which it was conferred by the Hon. Company on an officer of His Majesty's Service, appointed for the express purpose; in whom also was vested the command of the whole Army.

Colonel Robert Abercromby was the last officer in whose person was so united the command of the Army, and the European Regiment.

Previous to 1798 the officers of the Bombay Army were only attached to regiments or battalions (and it frequently happened that an officer from the command of a battalion of Native Infantry, was transferred to a Company in the European Regiment), but on the 28th December in this year, the Honble. Company's orders of the 8th of January, 1796, were promulgated to the Army, and agreeably thereto all officers were permanently posted to Regiments; but the greater part of the Army being then in the field, in Malabar, the transfers were not generally effected till the end of the following year.

A.D. 1681-2. Bombay was made a settlement-subordinate to Surat, and a Deputy Governor was appointed to it, with a Council of 5, amongst whom were the officers commanding the Companies. During the years 1681, 1682, the East Indian Company sent out recruits with orders for the formation of a 3rd Company, and the discharge of all Topasses. On the 22nd April in the former year, the Court wrote to the President and Council at Surat:—"By the recruits of English soldiers we sent you in our last ship for Bombay, or by anything wrote in our last general directions, (except only Captain Keigwins wages and entertainment), are you to understand that we do not break in upon our former retrenchment, or establishment for the Island, which we are resolved shall not be enlarged, but rather lessened." "Altho' we have formerly wrote you, we will have no war for Hendry Kendry [alluding to the seizure of that Island in 1674], yet all war is so contrary to our constitution as well as our interest, that we cannot too often inculcate to you our aversion thereto."

" 1682. In May 1682 the East India Company wrote to the Deputy Governor of Bombay:—"We send you out by our ships 30 young English soldiers, with a Lieutenant, one Thomas Child, who is allied to our President at Surat; he hath been a Captain of Foot in the King's Service, and hath likewise had a command at sea; him we do not intend should be of your Council." Thus it appears that the European Infantry at this early date was officered by men of first-rate experience, and possessed of qualifications seldom blended in the same individual.

" 1683. In the following year, the intrigue of the Rival East India Company, together with the impolicy of the London Company (who in the foregoing year had reduced the allowance of the officers, and the rate of pay and exchange of the men of the European Infantry), occasioned a mutiny among the Troops. On the 24th of December, 1683, Captain Keigwin at the head of the Troops, seized the Deputy Governor, Mr. Ward, and 4 members of Council; assembled the Militia, annulled the authority of the Company by proclamation; declared the Island immediately under the King's protection, and vested the government in the hands of 5 persons—himself, Lieutenants Fletcher and Thornburn, and 2 Ensigns.

All who disavowed their authority were either imprisoned, restrained, or sent off the Island. The Island continued in their possession nearly 11 months, but on the " 1684. 11th November, 1684 was delivered up to Sir Thomas Grantham. Amnesty and pardon was granted to all persons

for all crimes and misdemeanours. Restoration to their former rank in the employment of the Company was offered to and accepted by most of them, Keigwin alone stipulating for a free passage to England. A company of Foot under Lieut. Oglethorpe, which had come out with Sir T. Grantham, was added to the European Infantry, and the whole was reformed into 3 companies. The latter part of the year 1683 the East India Company, ignorant of the revolution at Bombay, sent out instructions to the Government to refuse to pay custom and currage at Tannah, and if, say they, "the Portuguese do you any harm, right and revenge as well as you can."

Towards the latter end of 1684, the East India Company judging that the decided measures taken from H.M. Government, would have the effect of restoring the possessors of Bombay to their allegiance, and thereby the Island to themselves, sent out instructions as to the safety of the Garrison and the management of the Troops.

"We would therefore have you to keep our Island in "a strong posture of defence, and our Soldiers strictly to "their duty: and in the constant use of their arms, "exercising them therein as often as may be convenient; "but you need not waste powder at such exercises, but "teach them to handle their arms, their facings, wheelings, "marchings' and counter-marchings', the front ranks to "present, draw their triggers together, at the beat of drum, "and fall into the rear, for the second rank to advance, as "is practised with learners in our Artillery ground; but "*sometimes* they must be used to firing, lest in time of "action they should start at the noise and recoil of their "arms."

A.D. 1686. In 1686 the chief seat of Government was transferred from Surat to Bombay, and Sir John Child was appointed Captain General, Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, of all the Company's Sea and Land forces, in all the Northern parts of India, and Captain of the 1st Company; and Sir John Wyburn Deputy-Governor and 2nd in Council appointed Lieut-Colonel, and Captain of the 2nd Company; and at the same time a Company of Grenadiers was formed agreeably to directions:—"For the dignity of our Governor's "palace, and the honor His Majesty hath conferred upon "him, in allowing him the title and authority of our General; "as also for the safety of his own person which is very dear "to us, as we see our interest is to him; we would have "him keep about his person when in Bombay a guard of "30 English Soldiers, alias Grenadiers, to be commanded

"by Mr. Sharton, with the *title* of Captain but only with "the pay of Ensign." The end of the same year, Captain Clifton's Company of Foot, from the Marquis of Worcester's Regiment, the present XI Regiment, was sent out by His Majesty, transferred to the Company, and added to the European Infantry, as the 4th Company, thus making the European Infantry to consist of 5 companies, including the Grenadiers.

A.D. 1689. In the early part of 1689, the Sciddee's fleet made several descents on the Island of Bombay, which were all successfully repulsed by the European Infantry; but towards the end of the year, by dividing their fleet into three, they effected a landing, and by February following were in possession of Mahino, Sion, and Mazagon, and the Governor and Garrison were besieged in the Town and Castle. In this state the troops on the Island being too weak to afford a prospect of success against the enemy's forces, who occupied the whole of the present esplanade, (then covered with Cocoanut Trees,) and Dungaree Hill, (the site of Fort George); a peace was entered into, and concluded on the 22nd of June, on which day the Sciddee's forces quitted the Island, and the forts of Mahino and Sion were again occupied by the European Infantry.

" 1691. In 1691, a pestilential disorder, supposed to be the Plague, attacked all the Residents on the Island, and so dreadful was the ravage it committed, more especially amongst the Europeans, as to cut off 300, about three-fourths of the whole.

1691-1720. Between the above period and 1720, no special record of events is to be found.

" 1720. Proceeding therefore to the Year 1720, we find the European Infantry consisted of eight companies, 2 of which were at Tellicherry, one at Anjengo, and the remaining five, including the Grenadiers, at Bombay. A detachment from one of the Bombay Companies was stationed at Carwar, near Wocha: and another of an Officer and 30 Men at Gambroon in the Gulf of Persia.

Attached to the Infantry at Bombay, was a troop of Dragoons, formed of forty men, which with a small detail of Artillery, forming a part of each company, (and generally designated the Gun Room Crew,) with about 100 'unclothed and almost unarmed' natives; formed the whole Garrison of the Island, in number, probably, 1200 men. The Garrison charges for the month of February were Rupees 11,667. 2. 92, and Hospital charges Rupees 635. 2. 82, but

small as the above sums may appear for the provision of an efficient military Establishment, the amount was beyond what the Home Government were willing to allow for that purpose; and they had in the preceeding year ordered a reduction in the number of Companies and Officers, and also the abolition of the rank and title of Major, held by the Commandant, but which, notwithstanding the Hon. Company's orders, he continued.

In the early part of the East India Company's Government, war was seldom undertaken but as a matter of dire necessity, for the protection of the large coasting trade they then carried on with the Factories from Surat to Anjengo, and which from the situation of the Sciddee and Angria's country was particularly open to attacks from them. Their piratical boats were enabled to escape the Company's armed ships, by running up their own shallow rivers, the entrances of which, were moreover, protected by Batteries; consequently, whenever it became politic to check the Piracies of these people, the destruction of their boats or gullivats, was the most effectual way of doing so, as their small Forts if captured, could not have been held, and, if razed were reconstructed in a shorter time, and at infinitely less expense than a boat. Land forces were consequently employed in these expeditions.

In September, a force of 300 men of the European Infantry under the command of Mr Waller, a civilian, (but formerly a Captain in the Regiment,) was dispatched against Toolajee Angria's country, and sailing from Bombay on the 13th, the three ships, in which they were embarked, did not arrive at their destination off Geriah till the 6th of October, when a detachment was immediately landed, and put to flight a large body of the enemy, "killing a great number of them"; the following day, the whole landed, proceeded up the river and burned two large and seven small vessels. After this success the troops again embarked, and awaited further instructions.

Towards the latter end of the month, having been reinforced by two officers and 100 men, (previously destined for Surat,) they disembarked, and attacked a large body of troops that Angria had collected for the purpose of punishing the invaders of his country; after an hour's action, Angria's army precipitately retired to their home, "to brood over their misfortune, and await a more fitting opportunity of revenging themselves on such unprincipled invaders." In the same month also in consequence of the capture of the Mogul Ship Fazeramancee, by pirates off Bombay, the Mogul Government in accordance with their usual custom

on like occasions, demanded restitution from the Surat factory: the Mogul would recognize no difference of nation, between white men, in affairs of this kind; and when the offenders happened to be natives, the Company, he said "Kept the whole coast in a state of warfare". On this occasion however, the Factory determined to resist the demand; the result of which proceeding was a threatened attack upon, and confiscation of their property. The Bombay Government promptly resolved on supporting the factory, and immediately sent to their aid 100 infantry, under an experienced officer—Mr. John Willes, formerly a Captain in the European Infantry,—who arrived there the end of September; but both parties being more inclined for an amicable than hostile adjustment, the affair was quickly settled, and the destination of the force changed to the other scene of operations, at Gheriah.

On the 3rd of December, the Government appointed Messrs. Walker, Vatchery, Douglass, and Gordon, Captains of Companies, as a reward for their services on the expedition to Gheriah.

A.D. 1724. In 1724, the Government (who furnished the clothing of the Regiment,) in consequence of a representation from the Officers, that the prices of the different articles weighed so heavily on the men, that they found it utterly impossible to make the required reductions in the allotted time, ordered a reduction in the rate, and that a Grenadier's coat and cap should be charged at Rs.16, and those of batallion men at Rs.10. This difference in the rate of stoppage for clothing continued till the regulations of 96 were established, from which it may be inferred that the Grenadiers had not only a higher rate of pay, but also superior clothing to batallion men.

The Hon. Company in their former orders had directed that the title of Major should be abolished, and also that the number of Companies should be reduced, and the Local Government in December, 1724, adverting to the state of the Regiment (European Infantry) being already reduced so near to their orders, as four Companies of Infantry and one of Grenadiers, commanded by Officers of long standing and experience in the service, directed that a commission should be given to Major Stanton, "to act as Major of the said Regiment, and that he should be allowed Rs.64, a month, and the pay of a European Soldier for a servant.

" 1726. In 1726, instructions were received from the Hon. Company to reduce the rate of pay then given to Europeans,

Foreigners, and Topasses ; in answer to which, it was urged by the Bombay Government and the Councils at the subordinate Settlements, that "they judged such a measure "would be productive of most evil consequences, from the "French paying all Europeans, whether of their own nation "or Foreigners, 44 Fanams ; and a Mustee (corresponding "in their service to a Topasse in ours,) 35 Fanams a month, "so that their Pay is even *now* greater than ours." By the same advices, also, instructions were received for the immediate reduction of the troop of Dragoons then attached to the European Infantry, a measure which the A.D. 1727. Government in 1727, most unwillingly complied with, (they having formerly urged on the Court's notice, "the reduction of its expense, and the policy of keeping up such an appearance,") and the men were incorporated into the Company of Grenadiers.

» 1733. In January, 1733, the Sou Rajah and Angria having joined their forces, attacked the Country of the Sciddee, (who was then an ally of the Hon. Company,) and after reducing the Forts of Anjenwel, Raïree, Choul, Ravanne, and Thuel, were about to invest the Island and Fort of Andheree, which from its commanding the southern entrance of the port of Bombay, it was most desirable should remain in the possession of the Company, or their ally. The assistance so often and urgently requested by the Sciddee, was therefore now given, and 3 Officers and 100 Men of the European Infantry, with a proportion of the gun-room crew, the whole under the command of Captain Inchbird, left Bombay on the 10th of July, and arriving at their destination on the 10th, took possession of the Fort, and hoisted the Hon. Company's colors "under a salute from "Angria's neighbouring Fort of Thull, which lasted for "three days, to the great amusement of our soldiers, and a "loss on their side of some thousand rounds of shot and "ammunition."

In August, a draft was made from the 4 companies (battalion) at Bombay, to form two more for Lieuts. Vatchery and Slaughter, who had been sent out by the Hon. Company, recommended to the command of Companies.

Notwithstanding the reduction which had been made in the number of Companies, the efficient strength of the Regiment still remained the same ; but the Companies were found so unwieldy that the Government took this opportunity of remedying it, though such a course was far from the intention of the Hon. Company.

The several Companies had indeed always been

disproportionably large, and the remarks made on the subject in September, 1753, when each was represented as being equal to, and many exceeding the strength of an Irish Regiment, was equally applicable to the greater part of the 90 preceding years. Nomination to the command of Companies and Forts, (the two were never united,) was the patronage of the Governor and Council, except, as in the preceding case when the Hon. Company sent out Officers with special instructions for their succeeding to the first vacancies: even in such cases the Local Government would occasionally use their discretion or patronage.

A.D. 1736. In September, 1736, the English force at Tellichery in conjunction with the Dutch and Malabars, took several small Forts from the Canarese, and in November, 200 men of the European Infantry were dispatched with the Malabar force against the Fort of Nelleseran, before which, they opened their Batteries on the 21st, and after commanding it for 8 days, and when there was every prospect of the breach being practicable in a day or two, they were compelled to retire, in consequence of the Canarese having attempted to cut off their communications, which the Malabars (though fighting in defence of their own Country,) would not exert themselves to keep open.

„ 1737. In the early part of this year, the Bombay Government were informed that the Mahrattas had commenced hostilities against the Portuguese, and feeling convinced that the capture of Bombay was their main object, felt compelled to decline sending assistance to the Portuguese General who had solicited it.

On the 28th March, the Mahratta army marched towards Mahino, which movement was at once made known to the Bombay authorities by Captain Douglas, Commandant of Mahino Fort. Directions were thereupon instantly sent to the several out-forts, to be upon their guard, reinforcements being at the same time sent to each. Mahino obtained 50 men. Orders were issued for the raising of 500 Sepoys, and the troops and cruisers recalled from Tellichery; also by the commencement of April, armed grabs and gallivats were stationed in the river so as to command the Fort, and three Batteries, each of 12 pieces of Artillery, were erected between Worlee and Mahino. On the 4th, a survey was held on the Town and Fort of Bombay, to ascertain its condition to withstand a Siege, the result of which was an order that “all the cocoa-nut trees”—which then covered the whole ground now known as the Esplanade,—“within one hundred and twenty yards of the walls should be cut down, and the remainder thinned,

in order that they might not be used as a shelter by a besieging force."

The Portuguese Commandant of Forts made application to the Bombay Government, for men and ammunition, which was refused, as compliance would have left them as unprotected as the applicants, and have invited the siege they wished to avoid.

To add to the general consternation, intelligence was received that Angria was afloat with a fleet of 7 Grabs and 50 Gullivats; on which the whole shipping in the Harbour, not excepting Merchant-men, were supplied with arms and ammunition, and a small party of Military being embarked on each, were ordered to cruise off the mouth of the Harbour, to prevent any force being landed on the Island, as well as to protect the boats coming up from Tellicherry with the troops; but, shortly after, more certain information being received that Angria had turned his arms against the Portuguese possessions of Bassein, Baboge, &c., the ships were recalled. Every precaution was taken to put the Island in a state to resist the much dreaded siege, by laying in large stores of grain, &c., and all strangers were ordered to leave the Island in seven days. In July, the Portuguese proposed to unite their forces with the English, in order, by an unexpected and simultaneous attack to drive the common enemy from the possessions of both countries. This, however, was deemed impolitic, as the former could only bring into the field 1000 men, and the whole force in Bombay did not exceed 2,500, thus:—

European Infantry	{ Europeans	449
	{ Topasses	817—1266
	Sepoys	943
Marines	Europeans	290
		<hr/>
		Total of all 2499
		<hr/>

With such a force it was considered impracticable to dislodge the Mahratta army of 20,000 men from Tannah, they having possession of the Fort; in addition to which, defeat must have lost the Island of Bombay. However the Bombay Regiment was indebted to the Mahratta invasion for an Adjutant, who was appointed for the purpose of assisting the Captain Commandant, in the execution of his arduous duties, visiting the out-posts, issuing daily orders, &c., &c.

Ensign Termin was the Officer so appointed, of whom it is recorded that being "well skilled in the arts of war, "and taking an especial delight in the exercise thereof, the "several Companies did in their improved soldier-like "appearance alike reflect credit on the Government, and "the Officer of their selection."

A.D. 1738. Affairs remained in this state in Bombay during the whole of the year 1738, till at length the near proximity of this truly Indian army appears to have caused the Government no uneasiness, as, say they in their letters to the Hon. Company, "so long as the Portuguese are in possession of "their Forts, we can have no immediate cause of fear."

" 1739. In February 1739, the Mahrattas were prepared to open their campaign with a force of 30,000 men, and breaking up their camp at Tannah on the 5th, marched for Salsette, and sat down before Bassein on the 16th, when having defended their open breaches for two days the Governor capitulated. Notwithstanding the assistance the Portuguese had derived from the Bombay Government, they had the audacity, after the fall of Bassein, to accuse the latter of having supplied the Mahrattas with men and ammunition for the Artillery; the men, they averred, were daily seen serving the guns, and the latter in the shape of shot and shells, they were constantly favoured with. The Government apparently too confident in their security, had omitted to take advantage of the lesiure thus afforded, by the constitutional indolence of the Mahrattas, to increase their force, which, on the contrary, had from the numerous casualties incidental to the climate, decreased.

The fall of Caranjah completed the conquest of the Portuguese possession, where-upon Committees were assembled, to report on the state of the several out-posts and batteries lately erected, which were reported as being all "manned by Europeans, well mounted with guns, and "in all respects ready for action."

A fencible corps was formed from the European Inhabitants; arms and accoutrements were furnished by Government, and they were drilled to the use thereof.

As during the time the Sciddee had invested the Island the Town had been much annoyed from Dungaree Hill, the Government erected a Fort there, and which occupies the site of the present Fort George. In July, the state and efficiency of the European Infantry, occupied the attention and consideration of the Government, when it was ascertained that many of the Topasses composing it,

were from old age and sickness incapable of much exertion ; the result was the discharge of many, whose places were to be supplied by a levy, and in consequence of a recommendation of the Officers—the pay of that class was increased, “it at present being too small to admit men of “good character and respectability to enlist.” The Gentoo Sepoys also were disbanded, and sent off the Island as “being of a common caste with the Mahrattas, no dependence “could be placed in them in case of an invasion.”

August.

In August, a great change took place in the condition of the European foreigners of the Regiment, the pay of whom had formerly been inferior to that of their English comrades, but was now raised to the same scale, the distinction being found productive of ill consequences in rendering those then in the service dissatisfied, and deterring others from enlisting. It was during this year also that bounty money was instituted, as an inducement to such soldiers as had served their time, to re-enter; it was fixed at four months pay. In time of peace few took advantage of the liberty to go home, and it was at a critical moment, when their services could be ill spared, that many becoming so entitled, to leave, were enabled to make their own terms, the result of which was this system of bounty.

Nov. 10.

On the 10th of November, the Mahratta army, consisting of 10,000 horse and 15,000 foot assembled at Salsette; nothing but Bombay it was supposed could be their object, all the Portuguese Forts had fallen, Bombay alone remained, and the Government, determined not to part with it, if such a catastrophe could by any possibility be avoided, judged it expedient, first to try pacific measures, and only have recourse to war should those fail them.

1740.

In accordance with this politic view of the case, negotiations were entered into, and much to the satisfaction of both parties a peace was concluded in the beginning of the following year, 1740, to which the Portuguese were admitted, the English acting as mediators by which the former received Damaum. Thus ended the second and last invasion of Bombay.

1741.

The Dutch at Cochin having in March, 1741, commenced aggressions against the English trade at Anjengo, the Company of European Infantry stationed there, not exceeding one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, and 139 men, was reinforced by 50 Europeans and 80 Topasses.

1742.

In the beginning of the year 1742, the Government enacted certain regulations for the better security of the

Island, and in order to guard against surprise and other treasonable practices (as little faith or reliance can be placed either in the Mahrattas or our other neighbours), ordered that the guard which mounted daily at the Bazaar gate of the Fort, should be increased from a Sergeant to an Ensign's party, of two Sergeants and thirty privates.

The Church-gate guard at this time consisted of a Captain and fifty men, both these guards were composed entirely of Europeans. The latter gates were to be shut at sunset, and the bazaar half-an-hour after, over which was hung a large bell which rung for half-an-hour previous to shutting, to give notice to all persons to retire to their homes; no ingress or egress was permitted thereafter, except to gentlemen and their servants who might pass through the wicket, as late as a quarter to 9 p.m. Strangers were also forbidden to sleep in the fort, and European gentlemen (few of whom then lived in what they termed the country, now known as the common residence of all), were restricted to 9 p.m., as their hour of entertainment, after which all were required to be in their own houses.

A.D 1742. It had been customary to place an officer on board the cruisers or grabs in charge of the detachment of the regiment (which invariably accompanied them, like the marines of the present time), but no extra allowance had been granted, nor was it clearly defined what rank of officers should accompany them.

Feb. In February all these points being under consideration, it was ordered that when a detachment of forty men or upwards were embarked, a Lieutenant should accompany it, with a table allowance of 22 rupees per month. Under forty, an Ensign with 15 rupees per month.

Aug. 13. The state of the eight companies of the Bombay European Regiment on the island on the 13th August, 1742, amounted, including all ranks, to 1,591 men.*

A.D. 1743. In February, 1743, Lieutenant Gibbs was appointed Captain and Commandant of the regiment, *vice* Walker who resigned. The following circumstance which occurred in May, will serve to give an idea of the discipline amongst the Topasses of the regiment, but as the whole of the men referred to had fled to Salutte on the capture of that island by the Mahrattas, and taken service in Bombay, it would be doing an injustice to the many to judge of them by these few.

Ma Mr. Wake the president being on a tour of inspection,

* See Appendix A.

C

visited the fort of Sion, when 200 Topasses of the 3rd or Sion Company complained of not being allowed to cross the river, and *demand*ed permission to be allowed to do so at will, as also to quit their guards for their dinners, and to attend church.

Such requests being considered akin to mutiny, the whole of the former Portuguese Topasses (172), were ordered to be discharged the service, with the loss of the months' pay then due to them, and sent off the Island.

July.

In July the establishment of the Bombay Companies of the regiment underwent a slight revision, being ordered to consist of 1,499 men only, of whom 800 were Topasses; all in excess of that number to be reduced, and further reductions to be made as the Europeans increased, on the arrival of recruits from England.

The pay of the regiment consequent on this reduction was rupees 10,314,3,86, being a saving to Government of rupees 725,2,17 per mensem.

Oct.

The 13 companies of garrison Sepoys, consisting of 829 men, were reduced to six companies of 117 men each; these were commanded by their own native officers, a sabadar and gemadar to each.

A.D. 1744.

The Topasses of the several companies of the regiment who had hitherto been supplied with "batta" (rice) by their officers at the same rate as the Sepoys by Government, were in October 1744, owing to the great scarcity of grain, supplied by the latter at the usual bazaar rate, which contract system would appear to be the origin of the present practice of granting remuneration to the Sepoys when grain exceeds a certain price.

In the latter end of the year when intelligence was received in India of the declaration of war between France and England, the governor of the French settlement of Pondicherry proposed "that notwithstanding such declaration, a good understanding should exist between the companies of the two nations, and that no act of hostility should be committed on this side of the Cape, and quite to China and beyond it."

To which the Bombay Government replied that "no such exception being made by the King of England, we as liege subjects to His Majesty, and faithful subjects to the Hon. Court, cannot enter into any such negotiation." It was during this war that the Hon. Company's settlement of Madras fell into the hands of the French.

- A.D. 1745.** In consequence of the war, the subordinate settlements were re-inforced from Bombay; Tellicherry by thirty Europeans, and forty Topasses under Ensign Forbes.
- „ **1746.** In November 1746 intelligence was received of the capture of Madras, and also a report that the French forces were destined to act against Bombay, and the Company's settlements on the coast of Malabar, on which orders were immediately sent to Tellicherry to form a third Company from the two already there, and complete the whole; the command of the newly raised one being given to Lieut. Robert Forbes. The fortifications of Bombay underwent a thorough repair, the *original* works on the Custom House Bunder were constructed, and all the detachments on board the cruisers and grabs recalled. All who escaped capture at Madras repaired to Fort St. David, and there established the seat of government for the eastern coast; but the greater part of the troops having shared the fate of the settlement, Bombay was required to assist them. (Bengal was in no situation to do so, nor had it ever been.)
- „ **1747.** The Bombay Government thus called on, though dreading attack from the same power, would not allow them to ask in vain; her troops were ready and anxious to gain that renown on the eastern coast, which a lack of enemies had hitherto deprived them of on the western. Accordingly
- April.** Captain Andrews, Ensign Williams, and 300 men of the Bombay Regiment, with 115 best garrison Sepoys, were despatched from Bombay on board the ships Warwick, Ilchester, and Princess Augusta, and arrived at their destination on the 28th of May. Here the detachment remained inactive upwards of twelve months, and was present in Cuddalore at the attack on that town, on the night of the 16th
- A.D. 1748.** of June 1748, when the French met with so warm a reception that they soon retired with the loss of 200 killed, wounded, and missing. The Hon. Company's troops at this place then consisted of 750 men in battalion, 300 of whom were Topasses. Admiral Boscawen, then in the roads, had been appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces on the Madras coast, and having on board his fleet twelve independent companies of 100 men each as also 800 marines, he landed the whole, and uniting them with the Hon. Company's troops, marched on the
- Aug. 8.** 8th of August for Pondicherry. On their arrival at Ariancopang that place was ordered to be stormed, and although the storming did not actually take place, yet this worthy seaman, to convince his enemies, that fear did not influence his change of purpose, remained long enough to lose 150 men, killed and wounded, and furthermore wasted

Oct. 6. a great deal of valuable time, which might have been employed to greater advantage before Pondicherry, where he did not arrive until the 30th, when he immediately commenced the siege, and continued it until the 6th of October. Owing to the prodigious increase of sickness, and the near approach of the rains, the siege was raised and the troops marched back to Fort St. David. The loss during this short struggle by sickness and the enemy was 1065 Europeans of whom 265 were Seamen, 43 Artillery, and 757 Infantry.

A.D. 1748. In February, 1748, a force consisting of 900 Europeans and 1,500 Sepoys, the whole under Captain Maitland was dispatched from Bombay to Surat. On arrival the enemy was found drawn up in order of battle opposite the Bunder, which was considered the strongest fortification in that part; instantly disembarking the troops he retook the Bunder by assault under a very heavy and severe fire. The suburbs being thus gained he commenced bombarding the town and citadel with such fury and vigor, that next morning both surrendered on condition that they should be allowed to march out with their effects. Captain Maitland then took possession. This conquest which was gained with the loss of only 200 men, was achieved with such expedition that the greater part of the force returned to Bombay by the 9th of April.

A.D. 1749. The latter end of March 1749, a force consisting of 430 European and 1,000 Sepoys, with 4 field pieces and 4 mortars, left Fort St. David under Captain Cape for Davi-cottah. Having sustained a loss of nearly all its camp equipage and stores near Portonoo from the violence with which the southern monsoon commenced, it did not reach the great pagoda of Chilambram till the end of April. At this place it formed an entrenched encampment to await the arrival of a reinforcement of 100 Europeans and 500 Sepoys from fort St. David. Having effected a junction the whole crossed the Colerooa—which although a mile broad was fordable—and having penetrated to within a mile of Devi-cottah, was compelled to retreat for want of horses and provisions.

From a desire of wiping out by some success the disgrace of having retreated before the arms of an Indian prince, the whole body of the Company's troops, amounting with artillery to 800 Europeans and 1,500 Sepoys, were ordered on an expedition against Davi-cottah, under Major Lawrence; this time, however, the whole proceeded by sea, and having arrived at the mouth of the Clorson, were sent up in boats and

disembarked on the southern bank. Lieutenant (afterwards Lord) Clive, led the party destined for the attack, consisting of 34 Europeans and 700 Sepoys. The Europeans had crossed the river with difficulty, and as soon as a part of the Sepoys had likewise crossed, Clive, with the former advanced briskly to the attack. The Sepoys who had crossed, instead of following closely as they were ordered, remained at the bank, and the enemy perceiving this neglect—which left the rear of the Europeans exposed—charged them with a large party of horse, and 26 of the platoon were cut to pieces. Lieutenant Clive with 3 others were all that escaped from this slaughter. He found the Sepoys drawn up in order but they had not advanced one step to support the Europeans. Major Lawrence perceiving this disaster, immediately crossed the river with the remainder of the Europeans and took the town and fort. Shortly after this he detached a party of 150 Europeans and 300 Sepoys to take the Pagoda of Alcheveran, 5 miles S. W. of Devi-cottah, which they not only successfully accomplished, but also maintained against the furious attack of 500 Tanjerines, “maddened and infuriated by the “pollution to which their most sacred temple was exposed.” Shortly after this the whole returned to Fort St. David, and the Bombay detachment returned to its own Presidency in March, 1751, reduced to less than one-third of its original numbers; but Captain Andrews and the whole of his men were earnestly recommended to the favorable notice of Government, for their gallant and good conduct whilst on the Madras coast.

During this year instructions were received from the Hon. Court for a thorough revision in the establishment of the European Infantry, together with certain regulations for their guidance. These directed (1) That the gunner's crew forming a part of each Company, should be formed into a distinct Company, to be called the Artillery Company. (2) That the regiment should consist of 10 Companies, under command of a Major, each with 1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 1 Ensign, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 70 Privates.* In addition hereto the 1st or Major's, or Commandant's Company was to be commanded by a Captain Lieutenant with the rank of the former and pay of the latter, and was to include an Adjutant on Lieutenant's pay and allowances, a Sergeant-Major and Drum-Major. The regiment thus formed was to include all ranks, as also all detachments at subordinate settlements or out-stations.

* See Appendix C.

The pay of the several ranks was thus fixed—exchange at 2s. 6d. per rupee.

Major or Captain Commandant £250 per annum.

	s.	d.	Rs.	
Captain	10	0	per diem, or 120	per mensem.
Capt. Lieut. ...	5	0	"	60 "
Lieutenant ...	5	0	"	60 "
Adjutant	5	0	"	60 "
Ensign	4	0	"	48 "
Sergt. Major ...	2	6	"	30 "
Sergeant	1	8	"	20 "
Corporal	1	2	"	14 "
Drum Major ...	1	8	"	20 "
Drummer	1	2	"	14 "
Private Sentinel	0	10	"	10 "

Captain Gibbs was now appointed Commandant of the regiment and Captain of the 1st Company, and the nine next senior officers being Lieutenants Rich, Mostyn, Sterling, Gooin, Lane, Andrews, Stanton, Cameron, and Forbes, were appointed Captains and Commanders of Companies.

No European recruits were sent out this year, as it was expected that Admiral Boscawen would on his return to England, be enabled to recruit the three Presidencies from the twelve independent companies he had on board his fleet; but the Pondicherry expedition had the effect of deterring those men from entering, they having there had a foretaste of Indian warfare; and so a very inconsiderable number were willing further to try it.

A.D. 1750. On the 20th of September, 1750, Major William McKenzie—appointed by the Hon. Court Commandant of the Regiment and Company of Artillery—took his seat at the Council Board as 3rd Member, (in military affairs only,) and he was formally invested as Commandant on the general parade. Captain Gibbs, who had preceded him, had not had command of the Artillery Company from his having married a Roman Catholic Lady; for the Court's orders were positive, that no Roman Catholic should be permitted in that branch of the Service.

„ 1751. In the beginning of the year 1751, a dispute arose between the Factory at Surat and the Sciddee, as to the nomination of a Governor of that Town and Castle, the former supporting Moffatt Khan, and the latter Suffdir Khan; and as the Sciddee refused to recognize the right of the English to interfere in the government of the place, the authorities at the factory applied to

May. Bombay for a reinforcement of troops. Their request was complied with, and in May 100 European infantry and 100 Sepoys under the command of Captain Stirling and Lieut. Levick. In September Captain Lane was ordered to Surat to take command of the troops there.

Oct. In October of this year the Tellicherry factory, whose force consisted of two Companies under Captains Govin and Cameron with 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 29 Sergeants, 34 Corporals, 14 Drummers, 54 European soldiers and 488 Topasses, was engaged in a war with the French and the Rajah of Catiote, and the Bombay authorities were informed that the troops had encountered the enemy (September), but the militia having run away, the European troops were compelled to retreat. Sixty Europeans were thrown into the small town of Eddicote, where they sustained repeated attacks for three successive days, in all of which the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. This success had the desired effect of keeping the Catiote Rajah's force in check, and convincing them of their inability to cope with Europeans.

Oct. On the arrival of Captain Lane at Surat, 30th October, he landed his forces, took possession of Oomtra battery with little loss, and spiked the guns; but shortly after by orders from the Factory, reembarked his men.

Dec. In December a further reinforcement of thirty men of the train, 100 European Infantry and 300 Sepoys, were ordered to Surat. The further affairs at this place are fully detailed in a letter from the Factory to the Bombay Government, in substance as follows :—

A.D. 1752. “On the 19th March, 1752, on receipt of the reinforcement, the boats were ordered down to bring them up to the Factory, but on their arrival at the Oombra shoals it was found from the depth of water being insufficient, they could not pass till the springs. On the 23rd, the Sciddee arrived from Domas and immediately set to work erecting Batteries opposite to, and commanding the Factory and the Mogul Seeroy Gates, and also occupied the surrounding houses. At night a large assemblage was held in the principal Mosque, when all the Mussulmen were exhorted to join Suffair Khan in exterminating the English. All this time a Monsieur Boucard, a Frenchman, was endeavouring to bring about a negotiation, but the Sciddee refused to listen to anything short of the recognition of Suffair Khan, and absolutely refused to bear any part of the expenses the Factory had been put to. The Sciddee had on his arrival built a

A.D. 1752. "Battery at Oombra and moored his gullivats across the river ; "it happened that on the evening of the 29th, some of our "people were landed near this spot, for the purpose of "cooking their victuals, and while doing so were attacked "by the enemy. Captain Lane in order to effect a safe retreat for these men, landed a party of the European "infantry, but instead of covering the retreat, they headed an "attack on the battery which was captured and the guns "spiked. The Sciddee had 2,000 men present, to whom he "promised large rewards if they succeeded in cutting off the "detachment ; but the large gallivats, seeing the situation of "our troops, made every exertion to cover them, which was "happily effected by their passing between the shoals and the "shore, and the detachment re-embarked unopposed."

March.

On the 30th a large part of the detachment was landed, and with a quantity of ammunition arrived safely at the factory. It was now determined to break off the negotiation as soon as we were in a condition to do so, by attacking the Sciddee ; for which we only waited the signal from Captain Lane.

Before daybreak on the 3rd, we received a further supply of men and ammunition from the boats, and at 8 o'clock the preconcerted signal being made, the former terms were offered to the Sciddee, and on his refusal we were anticipated in our attack, and had to sustain one from the whole of his forces, but our batteries being admirably served soon silenced his guns. The Jews' factory became the scene of a desperate conflict on the commencement of the action ; this place was of the greatest importance to both parties, as commanding the street between the old and new factories and the water gate. The Sciddee had taken possession thereof with 500 men, when we "dispatched Captain Forbes, Ensign Funge, and 60 Europeans, with a party of Sepoys to dislodge them ; the latter after firing ran away, but notwithstanding this Captain Forbes led *his* men to the attack three several times, but being exposed to the whole of the enemy's fire, he was reluctantly compelled to retreat to the factory. In this attack 37 of our brave Europeans fell, but had it not been for the dastardly behaviour of the Sepoys their spirited charges must have been crowned with success. By the failure on the Jews' factory, our concerted scheme was rendered impracticable, according to which the troops in the castle—after cannonading the Sciddee's quarters and camp for twelve hours—were to have made a simultaneous attack with the party at the factory towards each other, but we were now reduced to act on the defensive. The day following this a sally was made from

the castle by Captain Watson and Ensign Pillans with 36 Europeans against a battery about a musket shot distance, but they were prepared for us, having cut a trench seven feet deep and broad, in addition to which they kept pouring in reinforcements, and Ensign Pillans finding his force insufficient for the service withdrew them, having lost 2 men killed and 6 wounded, amongst the latter Captain Watson dangerously. During the 6th, and three following days we continued to act on the defensive, saving our ammunition as much as possible; a retreat was impracticable, the enemy having burned all our boats on the 5th. On the 9th at 11 a.m. we commenced digging a sallyport through the town wall to serve as a retreat, or to introduce any reinforcements; this was completed by 3 a.m. on the 10th, in time to give unopposed admittance to Ensigns Allen and Egerton with 60 Europeans and eight barrels of gunpowder dispatched from the ships. At 7 a.m. the same day the mercenaries under Cojah Latiff, who were quartered in the new factory made a breach in the wall, let in the enemy, and themselves turned their arms against us, cutting to pieces two men quartered at the great guns. As the Sciddee refused to listen to any terms short of actual submission, without stipulating for life or property—as a desperate and last resource—it was resolved to collect all our remaining force into one body and force a retreat through the water gate to the castle carrying with us the sick; it was impossible to hold out any longer, and the Sciddee becoming aware of the desperate resolve to which the besieged had come, and dreading the issue of such a conflict for life with the assailants of the Jew's factory and Oombra, instantly set fire to the whole street down to the water gate, which burned so fiercely, being one continued blaze, as to cut off all retreat. To the Dutch who had supplied the Sciddee with arms we now applied to mediate for us, and they fearful their own extermination might follow ours, procured a cessation of arms at 7 p.m. on the 11th, and on the 14th a peace was concluded.

A.D. 1752.

In October the Hon. Company's ships, Doddington, Duke of York and Hector, arrived at Bombay, having on board 120 Protestant recruits for the regiment, and a Company of Swiss Protestant soldiers under Captain De Zeigler. At the same time orders were received that the enlisting of Catholics should be discouraged, and that on no account should any be allowed to attain the rank of non-commissioned officers or to enter the Artillery Company. By the agreement entered into with Sir Luke Schnabb, the Swiss soldiers were to remain 10 years and longer if they pleased,

D

to be commanded by their own officers, to be subject to the same regulations as the other troops, provided such regulations did not militate against the laws of their country, and to receive the same pay as the Hon. Company's European infantry, which was to be paid them daily. The Hon. Company recommend to the Government that good harmony should subsist between the Swiss and the other troops, no distinction should be made or preference shewn to either; the clothing of both should be in all respects uniform.

A.D. 1753. In August 1753 the Government ordered suitable barracks to be built for the accommodation of the officers; from the description given of their situation they would appear to have been either the present town barracks or on the site of them.

The end of the same month Sir James Foulis, Bart., arrived at Bombay, and assumed command of the regiment vacant by the death of Major McKenzie.

About this period a great number of officers had been sent out by the Hon. Court with orders that they should succeed to the first vacant Companies, but the Government preferred nominating to such vacancies officers who had been many years in the country; this produced a memorial from the proteges of the Hon. Court, in transcribing which it is only necessary to remark that in August of this year the strength of the six Companies of the regiment at Bombay was 1,351 men, the strongest being 343, and the weakest 194.

Memorial from Captains Walton, Crossby, Lee, and Armstrong.

"Your memorialists have from their experience in
 "military affairs, great reason to affirm that an inequality of
 "soldiers in the respective Companies of any one battalion,
 "is unprecedented in any one of the nations of Europe, and
 "that in the end it must produce great jealousies amongst
 "the officers, which will be attended with the greatest in-
 "conveniences and most fatal consequences to the Hon.
 "Court's interests; and whereas there are some single
 "Companies that exceed, and others that nearly equal an
 "Irish regiment, where there are thirty officers, we humbly
 "conceive a reduction in those Companies would greatly
 "promote the good of the Service, as it would place a small
 "body of men under the eye of each Captain, which could
 "be more properly disciplined and trained to their duty
 "than in the present instance; that it has been a generally
 "established maxim that the British had too few officers is

"well known, and as there are always three officers to each Company (which seldom or ever exceeds 70 men), we imagine it scarce possible that the same number of officers can properly discipline and command above five times that number."

A.D. 1754. In the beginning of 1754 the Madras Government—(having been constantly engaged in hostilities either with the French or native powers)—from the failure which had attended their arms and the loss of their officers, being so disproportioned to their men, that they had hardly any of the former left, were compelled to solicit the loan of some from Bombay, at the same time stating that no such volunteers would be allowed to participate in their promotion. To this application the Bombay Government replied that considering the terms on which they were to serve, as also the hard service to be performed, they could not in justice *order* any officers to their coast; but that they had left it *optional* with the officers of the regiment, several of whom they were proud to say had accepted it, notwithstanding the terms were so extremely disadvantageous. Only a short time had elapsed after the departure of these officers, when the Madras Government made application for the services of all the troops that could possibly be spared, in compliance with which request two companies of the European Infantry, viz.: Captains Forbes' and De Zeigler's, together with 100 good Topasses from Tellicherry, and 50 from Anjengs, with three companies of Sepoys, in all 750 men, were ordered to be in readiness; out of this number 450 were of the European Infantry, Captain Forbes' company being 200, and De Zeigler's 101 (Swiss) and 150 Topasses. The whole detachment sailed early in May, and arrived at Madras the beginning of June. In acknowledging the receipt of them, the Madras Government says, "they had incorporated the Tellicherry detachment with Captain Forbes' company, and that the number of the whole detachment far exceeded their expectation or their hopes." With regard to the officers who had voluntarily gone to their assistance, they "will on all occasions take every opportunity of serving them, and hope to convince them that the Madras Government is not entirely destitute of gratitude."

The Bombay detachment, consisting of 400 men in battalion—half Topasses, half Europeans—with 300 Sepoys, marched from Madras on the 7th of June for Conjeeveram, where they were to join Maphuze Khan, and with him proceed to Tanjore. By the beginning of August, having got no further than Fort St. David, Captain Forbes left him, and

proceeding alone joined the army under Major Lawrence at Atchempettah on the 15th, when, the army amounting to 1200 men, part Topasses, part Europeans, with 3000 Sepoys, and 14 field pieces, was reviewed. On the 15th the army encamped at Nattal Pettah, and the following day, entering the plain to the S.E. of Eliniseram, engaged the French army under Maisin, which amounted to 900 Europeans, 400 Sepoys, and 10,000 Mysore cavalry. The action was fought between the Sugar-loaf and French rocks, and notwithstanding the want of cavalry on the British side, it ended in the defeat of the French, who retired to Wootah Chellinoor, and eventually to Seringham, closely followed by Major Lawrence, but who was unable to bring them to action. On the 13th Sept. the rains having set in heavily, the army went into cantonments at the Warriore pagodas. A cessation of arms was proclaimed at Trichinopoly on the 11th of October, between the English and French to last for three months, at the expiration of which a treaty was signed for eighteen months.

On the opening of the season in February, a detachment of 500 Europeans and 2,000 Sepoys—amongst the former being the detachment of Bombay European Infantry—left the Warriore Pgodas under Lieut.-Colonel Heron, and after halting a few days at Manapar, thirty miles south of Trichinopoly, marched to Madura, of which they took possession, the governor with the whole garrison quitting it for the defensible post of Coilgoody, a fortified pagoda.

Colonel Heron with the battalion marched against this place the following morning, and from the breaking down of the gun carriages on the road they were forced to burn down the gate before an entrance could be effected; the plunder is said to have been very valuable, consisting of gold, silver, and precious stones, pertaining to the idols. From here the troops returned to Madura, where, after leaving a garrison of Europeans and Sepoys, the remainder marched for Tinnivelly, where they arrived the middle of March. From thence a party of 200 Europeans and 500 Sepoys was detached to reduce the fort of Nelli Cottah, forty miles to the south of Tinnivelly. This latter party left the camp at midnight without scaling ladders, and arrived at their destination in eighteen hours, and immediately stormed the fort with success.

On the 2nd of May the whole force quitted Tinnivelly, arrived at Madura the 22nd, and on the following morning, whilst marching through the pass of Hattorn, a deep hollow way, broad enough only for a single carriage, and with an impenetrable jungle on each side, it was attacked by

the Collierries, and the baggage plundered of all the idols captured at the Coilgoody pagodas ; the whole arrived in safety at Warriors pagodas on the 5th of June, from whence shortly after proceeding to Madras for embarkation, they returned to Bombay on the 11th and 12th of November, the detachment of European infantry numbering only 327 men, having lost 123. An acting Adjutant and Quarter Master had been appointed to the detachment while employed on the Coromandel coast. Both officers and men as usual received the thanks of the Madras Government, and were recommended to the favour of their own.

The pay of the several classes in the East India Company's infantry service exceeded that of similar grades in His Majesty's by the following sums :—

			s.	d.	
Captain	...	...	2	0	per diem.
Lieutenant	...	...	1	0	"
Ensign	...	...	1	0	"
Adjutant	...	...	1	0	"
Sergeant	...	...	0	2	"
Corporal	...	...	0	2	"
Drummer	..	...	0	2	"
Private	...	...	0	2	"

In this year, 1754, the Mutiny Act (27th Geo. II.), was brought into force in the Company's force. At 9 a.m. on the 1st September, the regiment being drawn up in front of the fort gate, the governor and council and principal inhabitants attending the secretary mounted upon horseback read H.M.G. Majesty's Act of Parliament for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, and for better disciplining the Hon. Company's forces ; after which the paymaster asked the officers if they were willing to serve the Hon. Company on these terms, to which they assented.

In reference to the foregoing, the Bombay Government in their instructions to the subordinate factories say, "that agreeable thereto, if any officer or soldier should be accused of any crime coming within the Act, such offenders with proper evidences, should be sent to the presidency to take their trial before a court-martial."

Agreeable to this Act all men were enlisted for His Majesty's, and just previous to embarkation transferred to the East India Company's service.

On the 22nd of March of this year, Commodore James, who commanded the Hon. Company's ships of war in India, was dispatched with the fleet and a large body of

European infantry, against Angria's fortress of Severndroog, of which he obtained possession in four days without the loss of a man, capturing on his way there four large boats. On the conclusion of this service the Government expressed their satisfaction with the good behaviour and extreme gallantry of all ranks, and that as "there was no stipulated 'gratuity' for taking fortifications, it was resolved in order "to excite a like good behaviour on any other occasion, to "present the Commodore with a gold medal and 1,000 "rupees, and to present the crews and European infantry, "both officers and men, with two months pay each."

In October the troops at Tellicherry were increased to three companies of European infantry, the third being drafted from the two then there: this made the battalion to consist of twelve companies, inclusive of the Swiss.

Bancoote, was by a treaty with the Mahrattas, ceded to the Hon. Company in December, and ordered to be occupied by a company of European infantry, one of Sepoys, and a small part of the artillery train, the whole under the command of Captain Hugh Cameron.

A.D. 1756. In January 1756, all the officers of the European infantry requested to be allowed public quarters, or an allowance in lieu of such, which was granted at the end of the year, at the rate of 20 rupees monthly for a captain, and 10 for a lieutenant.

Colonel Clive having arrived at Bombay on board Admiral Watson's fleet, and with him a large force destined for Madras, the Bombay Government determined to take advantage thereof, and follow up the success of the previous war, by an expedition against Gheriah or Viziadroog. Accordingly three companies of the European infantry and 700 Sepoys were embarked on board the fleet, and sailing from the harbour on the 4th of February, reached their destination on the 8th, on which day the greater part of the force was disembarked, and cannonaded the fort by sea and land. A Mahratta army under Ramjee Punt, was co-operating with the Company's forces, but the object of the former was to gain sole possession of the place, and Angria knowing that he could not long hold out, offered it to him for a sum of money. Colonel Clive, however, having information of their designs, established a strong picket between them; on the night of the twelfth Ranjee Punt made offers to the officer in command of the picket, Captain Buchanan, Bombay regiment, of 80,000 rupees in bills on England, provided he would grant himself and men an unmolested passage to the fort. It is needless to say that the offer,

large as it was, had no other effect than causing a stricter guard during the night, and on the following day the fort surrendered to escape a storm ; intelligence of this success was dispatched to Bombay immediately, where it was received with the greatest rejoicing and a *feu de joie*.

The following was the rate of pay granted to the several ranks in the European infantry independent of staff pay, showing the amount stopped from each for clothing, as also the rate of stoppage.

Rank.	Pay.	Monthly Stoppage.	Amount of Clothing.
Sergeant Major	24 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	30 Rupees.
Sergeant.. ..	20 "	3 "	30 "
Corporal	14 "	1½ "	20 "
Drum Major ..	14 "	1½ "	30 "
Drummers ..	14 "	1½ "	12 "
Centinels ..	10 "	1 "	15 "

Oct.

In October Captain De Zeigler requested and obtained permission to return to Europe, giving up the command of his company to Lieutenant Henry. From this period no further mention is made of this Swiss company, and probably from its being recruited in the same manner as the other companies of the battalion, it soon ceased to be considered Swiss, or looked on in a different light from the others.

On the 5th of October intelligence was received of the war between France and England, and on the same evening the Hon. Company's covenanted servants, His Majesty's three companies of the royal regiment of artillery, the Hon. Company's European infantry, and the Sepoys, being drawn up on parade, the secretary, mounted upon horseback, read His Britannic Majesty's declaration of war, which was followed by three loud huzzas from the troops.

During 1756 two general courts-martial were held at Bombay, both by order of Sir James Foulis, Bart., Major of all the Hon. Company's forces in the presidency of Bombay ; both were composed equally of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's officers, the one for the trial of Captain Jacques de French, Chief Engineer, and the other of Lieut. Geo. Chalmers, Adjutant to the European infantry at Bombay ; this latter officer was tried for neglect of duty, and disrespectful behaviour towards his senior officer, Captain Armstrong. He was acquitted by the Court, who being ordered by the governor—the convening power—to revise,

unanimously adhered to their former finding, on the ground that "the rules and regulations of His Majesty's service "under which he was tried, were not in force, in the "garrison."

When Fort William was taken by the Nabob Surafa Dowlah, that Government immediately acquainted the Madras and Bombay Governments thereof, and stated how utterly destitute they were of troops, and that the militia did not make their appearance, and strenuously urged their sending them such troops and stores as they could possibly spare to effect the recovery of their factory. Immediately on the receipt of this, the Bombay Government dispatched on the 29th of October, Commodore James, with the *Revenge*, *Orixa*, and *Mahumty*, having on board two companies (about 400 men), of the European infantry, under Captains Buchanan and Armstrong, with Captain Lieutenant Egerton, Lieutenants Palmer, Govin, Molitore, and Walsh, and Ensign Robertson, and a detachment of artillery for Bengal, under instructions from the Select Committee.

A.D 1757. On the arrival of the Bombay detachment at Calcutta, Colonel Clive, who was encamped at Hooghly with all his force, consisting of about 500 Europeans—detachments from Colonel Andercron's and the Madras European regiment—and also some Sepoys, deeming his force *with such an addition*, capable of taking Chandernagore, although protected by the Nabob's army, quitted his encampment on the 7th March, marching slowly for that place, "in order that the Bombay detachment might have time to come up "the river before he entered the French limits." The junction was effected on the 12th, and hostilities commenced against Chandernagore on the 14th, the garrison of which consisted of 600 Europeans and 300 Sepoys. The English force entered the limits from the westward, and by three in the afternoon had driven in the skirmishers stationed in the adjoining thickets, and by the following morning were masters of all the outworks. The three succeeding days were employed in bringing up the artillery and erecting batteries which opened on the 20th, and on the 22nd it was taken with a total loss of forty killed and seventy wounded; the plunder of this place amounted to £100,000 sterling. From hence Colonel Clive returned to the plains of Hooghly, and on the 2nd of May he broke up his camp, sending the men to Calcutta and Chandernagore, the Bombay detachment occupying the latter, when on the 5th of June Captain Buchanan died, and Lieutenant Palmer succeeded to the temporary command of his company. On the 12th June the whole quitted their quarters, 100 sailors

occupying Chandernagore, in order that every soldier might serve in the field, and proceeding up the river, encamped on the 10th at Patlee, from whence Major, afterwards Sir Eyre Coote was dispatched with 200 Europeans and 500 Sepoys against the fort of Cutwah, where he was joined by the remainder of the forces in the evening. The following day the rains set in, and a report having reached of the defection of Meer Jaffier, the Colonel on the 19th called a council of war, composed of all the officers, twenty in number, to take their opinion as to the propriety of proceeding or otherwise. Contrary to custom, Colonel Clive gave his opinion first, it was to remain; the majority coincided, only seven voting for immediate action.

A.D 1757.

Notwithstanding this, on the evening of the 22nd, the Colonel gave orders to cross the river, leaving the sick with a Subaltern's guard at Cutwah. At 4 p.m. this was done, and the whole arriving at Plassey at midnight, took up a position in a grove within a mile of the Nabob's camp. At daybreak the Nabob's army of 50,000 foot and 18,000 horse, with fifty pieces of artillery moved from its encampment towards that of Colonel Clive, who judging that if his force remained in the grove, the enemy might, by imputing it to fear, make more spirited charges, drew up his men (800 Europeans and 100 Topasses in battalion, 100 European artillerymen, and 2,100 Sepoys) outside, the battalion occupying the centre, with three guns on each side, the Sepoys occupying the flanks in equal divisions. In about half-an-hour after the commencement of the action the English had lost thirty men, whereupon they retired into the grove, the Nabob's army also retiring to their camp. Shortly after Major Kilpatrick advanced with two companies of the battalion and was supported by Major Coote, when taking advantage of a confusion in the Nabob's army, the Colonel charged them, and the result was a complete rout.

At 5 o'clock the English force entered the Nabob's camp, without other obstacle than that offered by the flying crowds, and the baggage, stores, tents, and artillery dispersed around. Abandoning the plunder, the pursuit was continued to Doondpore.

The force arrived at Muxadabad on the 29th, and a council of war was held on the 3rd of July for the settlement of the prize property taken at Chandernagore, Muxadabad, and various other places; Colonel Clive was president, and the members were three majors and three officers from each of the following detachments—the King's

the Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the artillery. The members of the Bombay detachment were Captain Armstrong, Lieutenant Walsh, and Ensign Robertson. On the 6th of the same month a detachment under Major Coote, of 230 Europeans, 300 Sepoys, and two field pieces left Muxadabad to intercept M. Law's party *en route* to Patna, where they arrived on the 26th, having marched from Rajmahal in eleven days, a distance of 201 miles. Having failed in the object of the expedition, they quitted Patna in boats and returned to Muxadabad, where they arrived on the 14th, and were stationed in the factory at Cossimbazar.

Upon Meer Jaffier being established as Nabob of Bengal and affairs settled, the whole force returned to Calcutta and Chandernagore.

A.D. 1758. The Bombay Government having requested the speedy return of their detachment, received an answer from Bengal on the 13th October 1758, acquainting them that they "had incorporated the detachments of the Bombay and Madras European regiment with their own troops, such a measure being rendered absolutely necessary from the weak state of their forces."

In 1757 an order was issued to the effect "that all ranks in the Company's service should implicitly obey all orders they may receive from the eldest civil servant in the station they may be garrisoning." The officers—thirty-seven in all—sent in a remonstrance, which caused the order to be partially suspended; but in April 1759 they were allowed the option of resigning or serving on those terms.

On the 29th January the two companies of European infantry sent to Bengal in 1756, were struck off the strength of the regiment.

On the 12th February the artillery was separated from the infantry, being formed into a distinct corps.

At the end of the same month a force of 800 men of the European infantry under Captain Lane, 1,500 Sepoys and the King's train, the whole under Captain Maitland, was sent on an expedition against the castle of Surat; a douceur of two lakhs of rupees being promised to the troops to exempt the inhabitants from plunder, the castle was taken by storm on the 5th March, in which the European infantry lost Captains Inglis and Funge and Ensign Scoone, "who were killed whilst bravely fighting at the head of their men," and about forty men. Captain Maitland in his report to Bombay says, "our loss has been great, though

"not more than from the nature and extent of the service
"could have been expected."

Oct.

In October Major Fraser assumed command of the battalion of European infantry with the customary forms ; and in December he strongly recommended the establishment of a grenadier company in the battalion, "to put it on
"a footing with those of the other presidencies."

A.D. 1760.

The 11th March the Hon. Company resolved that in order to prevent disputes which had constantly taken place among the officers relative to supersession and rank, "that
"they be all preferred" in future according to their rank and standing this day, "and that thenceforward all promotion should be by seniority."

The Madras Government having again determined to besiege Pondicherry, applied to Bombay for assistance.

The reply was the dispatch of three companies of the Royal Artillery, consisting of 170 men exclusive of officers, and also Captain Gore's company of European infantry from Tellicherry.

May.

On the 23rd May the Salisbury, with the three companies of artillery from Bombay arrived on the coast, and a few days after the Godolphin from Tellicherry with 100 Europeans and 122 Topasses, at this juncture an important reinforcement, and did honor to the Council of Bombay, who were usually cautious of diminishing their force. On the 27th August the force before the town consisted of 2,422 Europeans and 6,000 natives, and the admiral with seventeen sail was on the coast.



Colonel Coote who was in command, now turned it over to Colonel Monson. This officer planned an attack, which was only partially successful, and in which considerable loss was incurred, viz. : 115 Europeans killed and wounded, among them Colonel Monson himself. He was not much regretted, inasmuch as Colonel Coote re-assumed the command.

1760.

A fresh camp was now taken up, the Bombay detachment being stationed to guard the three posts in the hedge, and the body of the army at about 2,000 yards distance. This was done on the 10th September, and the next night the French made a vigorous attack on all three posts, which they would have carried, had not the guards defended them with as resolute bravery as they gained them, until reinforced by the pickets from the camp, when the enemy

retreated. Of the Bombay detachment, seventeen or eighteen were killed in this defence.

Sept. Colonel Coote arrived in the camp on the 20th Sept., and on the 27th took Ariancopang. The blockade and siege continued until the 15th January, 1761, when the town surrendered; the surrender was inevitable, but two days scanty supply remaining to the besieged.

The artillery reduced to 120, and the Bombay detachment to 190 men, were now embarked in two ships and returned to Tellicherry.

Nov. Major Fraser having resigned in November, Major Govin was appointed to the command.

A.D. 1761. In May 1761 a second Lieutenant was appointed to each company, making three Subalterns to each.

" 1762. In August 1762 the whole Surat force under Captain Boye, was dispatched on an expedition against the Coolies, and landing on different parts of the coast, burnt and destroyed fifty-two of their boats and two of their towns.

" 1763. In consequence of the death of Meah Atchund, Nabob of Surat, in the early part of the year, disturbances amongst the Coolies arose; to suppress these, a detachment of 150 men of the European infantry, and two companies of Sepoys were sent up under Captain White, and during the two months that they were employed in burning and taking everything in the Coolie towns, they underwent the greatest hardships. In consequence of a recommendation from Surat, the Government presented a gratuity of one month's pay to each.

Sept. In September an application was received from Bengal, requesting the assistance of some Bombay troops to aid their own in expelling the Nabob from the Hon. Company's possessions. Notwithstanding the weak state of the European infantry, the Government determined on sending two complete companies and a detachment of artillery, the whole equal to 270 men, from Bombay. This detachment being subsequently further increased by two companies of Sepoys, and the remainder of a company of artillery, the whole under Captain Premble sailed from Bombay, on board the Lord Mansfield and the Earl of Middlesex, on the 12th October, and arrived at Calcutta the end of the year. As **" 1764.** however the Bengal Government had expelled the Nabob, the artillery, Sepoys, and thirty men of the infantry were sent to assist the Madras Government in the siege of Madura; the remaining 240 men of the European infantry

followed, but intelligence being received of a mutiny amongst the Bengal troops in Bahar, their destination was changed to Patna, where they shortly after marched under Major Munro, together with 100 marines of the Medway and Argo, under Captain Wemyss. On a junction being effected, Captain Pemble was ordered to act as Major to the Bombay detachment. Early in October 1764, the whole army broke up from Patna and marched towards Sujah-ul-Dowlah who had cantoned at Buxar. On the 22nd they encamped within three miles of him, and the following morning was fought the battle called by that name.

The order of the British troops was an oblong square, the front line under the joint command of Majors Champion and Stibbert being composed of the King's battalion, 200 men (parties of His Majesty's "84," "89," "90," and marines), the Bombay detachment of about 240 men, three battalions of Sepoys and twelve guns; the rear line under Major Pemble, consisted of the Bengal European infantry, three battalions of Sepoys and eight guns. The space between the flanks of either line was filled by a Sepoy battalion.

In this action the rear line and left wing of the front (in which latter were the Bombay infantry occupying the left of the centre battalion), were principally engaged, the latter being nearly enclosed by the right wing of the enemy. The contest was over in about two hours, ending in the total defeat of the Nabob's forces, the loss of the British being 101 Europeans and 773 Sepoys. The Bombay detachment subsequently assisted at the reduction of Allahabad and Chunar. In March 1766 the detachment returned to Bombay (*the 200 passes only*) for the Europeans and two officers were detained on the Bengal establishment.

When the 89th regiment received orders for England in the end of 1763, the men and officers were allowed to volunteer for the Hon. Company's service. Lieutenant McPherson received permission to enlist a grenadier company of 100 men. This was accomplished by the 27th December, and the company was styled the 2nd (or Highland) grenadier company.

A.D. 1764. In April 1764 a detachment under Captain Brewer, consisting of 130 men of the regiment and 130 artillery, was dispatched to Madras to assist in the siege of Madura; landing at Karrical the detachment marched to Madura, when, being joined by thirty men of Captain Pemble's detachment in Bengal, they bore a part in the unsuccessful assault on that fortress on the 25th of June, in which the British force sustained a loss of thirty-two officers and 554

men killed and wounded. The assault was continued for upwards of an hour. Madura eventually fell on the 14th October, having been delivered up to save the assault about to take place.

Dec. The Bombay detachment with the greater part of the Madras, marched to Palamcottah which fell the middle of November, on which the detachment returned to Bombay through Anjengo.

A. D. 1765. Towards the end of December a force (consisting of 472 European infantry, seventy artillery, 100 Lascars, and 726 Sepoys), under Major Govin, was dispatched on the Malwan expedition. On the 27th January Fort Sunderdoo was taken with 400 prisoners, and on the 9th March the fort of Raire was taken by storm, the loss of the European infantry was very severe. On the 19th another detachment took and destroyed the fort of Vingorla, and leaving small garrisons in the two former, the remaining troops returned to Bombay early in June. The troops employed were granted 50,000 rupees in addition to the prize money. The 2nd (or Highland) Grenadier Company's conduct in this campaign gave great offence, whereupon it was ordered to be reduced, and the men distributed throughout the different battalion companies at Bombay.

" 1766. In February 1766, the Surat force (two companies and 200 Sepoys), under Captain Boye, was sent on an expedition to Wangnaugar a Cooley river, with orders to retake the Euphrates sloop and a lugger boat belonging to the Hon. Company then in possession of the enemy, which was successfully accomplished, though the Coolies set the vessels on fire.

Oct. In October three officers and fifty men, fifteen artillerymen, and 150 Sepoys were ordered up the Persian gulf to assist the Persian army against the Chaub Arabs then encamped on the banks of the Euphrates.

The same month twenty-three officers were ordered to Bengal in consequence of the mutiny amongst the officers of the 1st and 3rd brigades, concerning the double batta.

Dec. In December it was represented that the regiment should be kept up to a strength of 1,500 men, as their pre-

sent strength was insufficient to perform the garrison duties.

State of the Companies of European Infantry, October, 1766.	Sergeant Major.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Fifers.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Grenadier Company ..	0	7	7	2	4	100	120
The Major's Company ..	2	16	9	1	4	87	119
Captain B. ever's Company	0	8	7	1	1	92	109
" White's "	0	7	7	0	1	91	106
" Lacey's "	0	7	2	0	2	92	103
" Hamilton's "	0	7	7	0	0	93	107
" Howard's "	0	8	5	1	2	93	109
" Leslie's "	0	7	7	0	1	105	120
Total	2	67	57	6	14	733	878

This representation as to the desired strength was caused by the Hon. Company's orders of 1765 (March).*

A. D. 1767. On the 17th January 1767, the force in the gulf of Persia was increased by a complete company of European infantry, one of Sepoys, and fifteen artillerymen. This force was employed in co-operation with the Persian army under Kurram Khan against the Chaub Arabs. The expedition cost a great many men, only seven men of the two detachments first sent up returned to Bombay. A great loss was experienced in the explosion of the Defiance cruiser, which had on board Captain Leslie's company, including the Captain, Lieutenants Robbins and Mellenbury and ninety-five men, of whom not one escaped.

Oct.

In October a party of 100 men with 300 Sepoys, under Captain Hopkins, was sent from Bombay against Gingerah, on arrival at which place on the 22nd a landing was effected by Ensign Panton with half the force, and whilst Captain Hopkins was following with the remainder, a large body of the enemy who had been watching their movements, made an attack on their front and flank, which owing to the dastardly behaviour of the Sepoys compelled a retreat to the boats, which, however, was so well covered by the Europeans that not a man was left behind. When intelligence of this defeat was received at Bombay, orders were sent to Captain Hopkins to suspend operations, and in the meantime a strong reinforcement under Major Govin was dispatched

* For strength of the Bombay Regiment, see Appendix D

there, arriving on the 30th November. On the morning of the 3rd December the force landed in three different places, and though smartly opposed, soon succeeded in driving the enemy from their posts with the trifling loss of eight Europeans killed. The detachment then marched against Mulgar, returning to Bombay at the end of the year.

A. D. 1768. Early this year the Madras authorities requested the co-operation of the Bombay army by its attacking Hyder Ali's possessions on the western coast.

In reply a large force under Major Govin, consisting of 431 infantry, eighty artillery and 801 Sepoys, was dispatched "to use every means in their power to harass and distress Hyder's fleet and possessions." His orders were to co-operate with any force dispatched from Madras, but on no account to be detained beyond the 12th of May. Leaving Bombay on the 17th February, the whole force arrived at Mangalore on the 25th; the following day the whole disembarked, and on the succeeding day the Octagon fort was scaled by the grenadiers under Captain Boye. The fort of Mangalore was taken by assault by two companies under Captain Jackson on the 1st March. During the 15th and 16th the European infantry, with about 100 Sepoys in front of Mangalore, sustained the repeated attacks of the whole Mysore army under Tippoo Sahib; in a charge by the grenadiers two guns were captured from the centre of the enemy's line. This company alone lost twenty men killed and wounded.

On the 12th an attack was made on the fort of Ally Rajahs, which failed from want of artillery, the loss of the regiment being one ensign, seventeen men killed and forty-five wounded.

March.

On the 18th of March Captain Jackson with a party of 100 men and 100 Sepoys, appeared before Onore, and immediately took Fortified Island, and on the 25th the fort fell.

A garrison of sixty Europeans and 200 Sepoys was left in it, while Mangalore was garrisoned by 200 Europeans and the same number of Sepoys. April 22nd Major Govin returned to Bombay.

Tippoo now appeared in front of Onore and Mangalore, which latter place he twice attacked, viz., on the 26th April and 1st May, but in each attempt he was defeated after a stubborn fight.

On the 9th May a council of war declared the fort untenable, and it was resolved to evacuate it.

The retreat was not unopposed, for one vessel was captured, having on board two officers and fifty men, while the remainder fought their way down to the beach with a loss of Lieutenant Carr, Ensign McLeod, and thirty men. This loss, the survivors report, was inflicted by British Sepoys.

Onore, after being invested for nine days, was evacuated on the 26th May. In retreating to Fortified Island they were attacked and compelled to re-enter the forth with a loss of Captain Poynton, Lieutenant Frith, and between thirty and forty men.

A detachment of one sergeant, nine Europeans, and seventy Sepoys, was left to garrison the island, but they surrendered to the Nabob's army early in June.

Captain Boyê who commanded at Mangalore, was shortly after dismissed the service.

In May the Tellicherry companies of the regiment with some Sepoys, made an attempt to carry by assault, one of the principal detached works of Cannanore, which failed with a loss to the regiment of fifty-seven men.

In August the regimental establishment underwent a thorough revision.

"The battalion to consist of one regiment of 1600 men, "all officers included, to be commanded by a Colonel, and "to be divided into three battalions, to each one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major. Each battalion to consist of "seven companies, each of which will include one Captain, "Lieutenant, and Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, "two Drummers, and sixty-three privates. The companies "commanded by field officers to have Captain Lieutenants "in lieu of Lieutenants."

Establishment of the Hon. Company's Bombay regiment of European infantry (of three battalions), as per Hon. Court's orders of March, 1768.

	Colonel.	Lient. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Capt. Lieuts.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.		Sergeant Majors.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.		Total of all.
								Adjutants.	Qtr. Masters.				Corporals.	Privates.	
Per Compy.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	2	4	63	76
Per Battln.	0	1	1	5	2	7	7	1	1	1	28	14	28	441	537
Regiment.	1	3	3	14	7	21	21	3	3	3	84	42	84	1323	1612

By the same advices, Major Premble of the artillery, was promoted to be Colonel of the regiment, and C. in C.; and the following officers were sent out, viz.: Lieutenant Colonels Gordon, Egerton and Brewer; Majors Hamilton, Cay and Cockburn, and Brevet Major Wood.

The pay of the several ranks of officers was thus revised:—

	£	s.	
Commander-in-Chief, as such...	750	0	per ann.
" as Colonel	273	0	"
" in lieu of a Compy.	182	10	"
Total...	£1206	10	"

	£	s.	
Lieutenant-Colonel	180	0	"
Major	91	5	"
Captains	182	10	"
Captain-Lieutenants	91	5	"
Lieutenants	91	5	"
Ensigns	73	0	"

Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors to succeed to companies as vacancies occurred, when in addition to the pay of their rank, they received *ten* shillings per diem as Captain, and the emoluments arising from clothing.

The foregoing orders were carried into effect in September; one company of each battalion was constituted grenadier, also 500 Topasses were ordered to be raised to complete the strength of the regiment.

A D. 1769. The Court's orders of March 1768, fixed the establishment of European officers at 114, but as the actual number at Bombay and the subordinate settlements amounted to 134, it was directed in October 1769, that an additional Lieutenant should be added to each grenadier company, and an Ensign to each battalion company.

House rent was also granted to the several ranks as follows:—

Field Officers ...	80	rupees	per mensem.
Captains ...	40	"	"
Subalterns ...	20	"	"

" 1770. In the early part of October 1770, the establishment of the regiment underwent another revision, agreeably to the Court's orders of April. A Captain was granted to each company, and an allowance of *ten* shillings per diem to the

field officers in lieu thereof. It was also ordered that the regiment consist of two battalions.

Revised establishment of the Hon. Company's Bombay regiment of European infantry, 6th April, 1770.

	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Qrtr. Masters.	Sergt. Majors.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Regiment.	1	2	2	18	24	32	2	2	2	76	56	76	1280	1562
Battallon.	0	1	1	9	12	16	1	0	1	38	28	38	640	781
Battln. Comp.	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4	3	4	70	85
Grenadier Co.	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	6	80	101

In the Middle of the year the Madras Government sent 180 of their latest recruits to Bombay, in obedience to the Hon. Court's orders, that all in excess to the several establishments should be discharged or drafted into those deficient. The regiment was, however, still a large number below its strength.

On the death of Colonel Pemble in May, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon succeeded to the command; but on the arrival in Bombay on the 11th September, of Major-General Wedderburn, he assumed the command.

A.D. 1771. In the latter end of 1770 disputes had again arisen between the Nabob of Surat and the factory, relative to the nomination of a governor. The factory determined to force the Nabob to recognize their nominee, but their force being too weak a reinforcement was sent from Bombay.

In January 1771 a force was dispatched from that place, consisting of one Lieut.-Colonel, one Major, three Captains, one Captain-Lieutenant, five Lieutenants, four Ensigns, two volunteers, five staff officers, fourteen sergeants, and 230 rank and file of the regiment, with thirty European artillerymen, 100 Lascars and 750 of the best Sepoys.

Intelligence of the dispatch of so large a force having reached the Nabob he quietly submitted.

The detachment, less 100 Europeans who returned to Bombay, then proceeded against the Coolies of Surat. A gratuity of two months' pay was promised to the troops in lieu of Batta.

Being detained at the Surat Bar, the force did not arrive at Sultanpore till the 1st of February, and on that and the following day the disembarkation was completed. On the morning of the 3rd they marched to Toolafee fort, the head quarters and principal retreat of the Coolies, and arrived there at mid-day after marching fifteen miles. During the night a mortar battery was constructed, and in the morning opened fire on the fort. After half-an-hour's firing a party of Europeans, with two grenadier companies of Sepoys under Lieut.-Colonel Cay, was ordered to attack it by escalade. After a desperate resistance for an hour, the redoubt was taken, immediately after which the town and fort surrendered.

Colonel Gordon in his official dispatches, thus speaks of the affair. "The place proved both stronger and more obstinately defended than could possibly have been imagined from the character given of such people, of which there can be no more convincing proof than our loss whilst engaged. I cannot sufficiently applaud Lieut.-Colonel Cay's conduct and bravery on this occasion, as also Captains Hopkins and Nugent, Lieutenants Longe and Wale of the Bombay European regiment, together with all the officers and troops, artillery, infantry, and Sepoys, who all behaved with the greatest spirit, order, and coolness." The loss to the regiment was one private killed, Lieut.-Colonel Cay, Captain Hopkins, Ensign England, one drummer, and sixteen privates (fifteen mortally) wounded.

The force remained in the Coolie country till April, when having burnt and destroyed several large towns and left a small garrison in Toolajee fort, they were withdrawn; and having been reinforced by 100 rank and file, they were ordered up the Broach river, ultimately to be employed in the siege of that place.

The governors of the Surat factory countermanded these orders, and desired them to come to Surat and thence march to Broach. On the 27th April the force under Lieut. Colonel Cay quitted Surat. On the 30th they were attacked by the enemy but unsuccessfully, and the march was continued to Occleseer. On the occasion of this attack the officer commanding reports that "the safety of the force entirely depended on the gallantry of the Europeans." They arrived before Broach on the 1st May, but finding the river upwards of 600 yards broad, they determined to await the arrival of the boats. These arrived on the 3rd when the greater part of the force together with the munitions of war, were landed on the island between Broach and Chapra.

The erection of bomb mortar and heavy breaching batteries was immediately commenced, and they opened fire, the former on the night of the 5th, and the latter on the 6th. The troops were kept under arms all night. On the 17th the 18-pounders opened fire within 350 yards of the wall, and on the 8th commenced battering a breach, while the town was twice set on fire. On the 12th the breach was reported practicable, and orders were issued for storming on the 13th, but it being ascertained that the current was too strong to allow of the boats reaching the breach, the attempt was put off to the following day. The breach was now seen to be so well defended by stockades, and the artillery officer having reported that "from the explosion of the principal magazine on the 12th, there were not sufficient stores for the destruction of the defences," and considering the approach of the monsoon and the impossibility of procuring supplies from Surat, it was determined to raise the siege, which was done, and the whole force marched back to Surat on the 19th.

An enquiry into the causes of failure resulted in the displacement of the council of Surat. The detachment shortly after returned to Bombay.

On the 28th February the Head Quarters of the regiment attended the funeral of Governor Hodges. In June the subordinate settlements received orders to pay the troops daily, in order to assimilate the practice with that at Bombay.

The grant of a palankeen to a surgeon was now made, or an allowance of 50 rupees in lieu thereof.

In October the Bombay council determined to make another attempt on Broach, for which purpose a large force consisting of 900 rank and file, 160 artillerymen and 1800 Sepoys, under Brigadier-General Wedderburn, was dispatched on the 26th. On the 11th November a landing was effected on the northern bank of the river, about a mile below the town. On the 13th the suburbs were taken with but little loss, the town closely invested and batteries constructed. General Wedderburn was killed on the 14th while reconnoitering close to the walls. A monument has been erected to his memory, but no allusion is made to those who fell in the same cause.

The enemy kept up a constant fire on the working parties, and two officers were killed and two wounded. The batteries opened on the 15th, and on the 17th the breach was reported practicable. The storm took place early the

following morning, the party being composed of a detachment of the Bombay regiment, headed by one of the grenadier companies, and followed by a party of Sepoys. In less than an hour the British colors were flying on the castle, Lieut. Reyse and seven men of the regiment having fallen in the storming. The town was given over to plunder.

The whole loss suffered by the regiment was, killed, one Brigadier General, three Lieutenants, and eleven men; wounded, two Lieutenants and forty-four men. Total, six officers and fifty-five men. Colonel Gordon in his dispatches speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the detachment.

Major Hassard, with a small party of Europeans and the fourth battalion of Sepoys, was left to garrison Broach, and the remainder returned to Bombay.

A.D. 1773. During this year a large body of men were received from England for the regiment, amounting to about 456, which enabled the Government to discharge such Topasses as still remained in the regiment or attached thereto.

„ **1774.** By the Hon. Court's orders of 1774, Colonel R. Gordon was appointed Brigadier General and Colonel of the regiment. The Governor was also appointed Commander-in-Chief of the garrison and island of Bombay.

The islands of Tannah, Kisovah, and Caranjalo, were at this time in the hands of the Mahrattas, and the Government having failed in obtaining them by treaty, determined to employ force. On the 12th December a force composed of one battalion of the regiment, with a large body of Sepoys and artillery, left Bombay under the Brigadier-General for Tannah. A part was sent by sea, and the remainder having marched all day, at 4 p.m., took possession of the town and harbour without firing a shot. A constant fire of artillery and musketry was kept upon them during the night, by which they lost the drum-major and a grenadier.

Colonel Egerton and the battering train arrived during the 13th, and the head quarters were established in the Portuguese Church. On the 17th the troops were lodged so close under the walls that the besieged found it difficult to bring their artillery to bear on them, the walls of the fort being unusually lofty.

At 10 a.m. on the 20th two batteries, each mounting five twenty-four and two eighteen pounders, opened their

fire within 250 yards. On the 23rd the besieged made a sortie, but were driven back with considerable loss; the British loss being two killed and nine wounded. On the 25th 200 men of the regiment, covered by the second grenadier company, were employed in filling up the ditch with fascines and sand bags; they persisted in their work for upwards of two hours, notwithstanding a heavy firing from the breach. The loss of the party was however so great, that they were ordered to retreat and leave the work unfinished, one-half being killed or wounded. It being determined to proceed by "sap," this was continued until 3 p.m. on the 28th, when the assault was made. The assaulting party was under Lieut.-Colonel Cockburn, and consisted of an advanced party led by the Sergeant-Major of the first battalion, and a covering part the second grenadier company. The assault was eminently successful, the loss of the enemy being very severe. Captain Stewart, Ensign Nugent, and the Sergeant-Major first battalion, were particularly recommended to the notice of Government, the latter receiving a commission.

The total loss was thirty killed and eighty-six wounded, but many of the latter subsequently died of their wounds.

Caranjah surrendered on the 30th to a detachment of the regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Keating.

Kersovah a strong fort on the island of Salsette, was invested on the 22nd December, and surrendered on the 25th, after two unsuccessful attempts had been made to escalate it, to the same party who afterwards took Caranjah.

In the beginning of 1774 two sergeants and two corporals were added to each company in consequence of the increase in the number of privates being from seventy to 110, thus making the average strength of each battalion 990 men.

During 1774 much excitement prevailed in consequence of a report having reached the Hon. Company that the regiment, except in point of courage, were unfit to fall into line with other soldiers.

The reports called from General Sir E. Coote and General Wedderburn completely refuted this, inasmuch as they distinctly state that "they were in every way qualified to take their place alongside *any* troops then existing."

A. D. 1775. In the beginning of 1775 the Bombay Government wrote to Madras requesting the loan of two companies of European troops and a battalion of Sepoys; and in August

they wrote to the Hon. Court urging them to send out a large supply of recruits, the regiment being already 160 men below the complement. Thus it would appear that in the course of little more than twelve months the regiment had decreased from near 2,000 to 1,400 men. A donation of 50,000 rupees was given by Government to the troops employed at Tannah, Kersovah, and Caranjah; a Captain's share being 464 rupees, and a private's 9.2.83 rupees.

In the commencement of this year the islands and forts of Salsette and Tannah were fully ceded to the Company, Ragonaut Roa as the price of their alliance and aid.

Accordingly a force of 350 rank and file, eighty European artillery, 800 Sepoys and 160 Lascars were placed under the orders of Colonel Keating to co-operate with him.

They sailed from Bombay on the 12th February, and disembarked at Surat on the 1st March. There they heard that Ragobah's army had been defeated, and for a time dispersed. On the 12th they marched for Cambray *via* Broach, at which latter place it was augmented by the junction of Captain Hartly with fifty rank and file, and a large detachment of the fourth Sepoy battalion.

They reached Cambray on the 20th, and were joined by forty men and the greater part of the second Sepoy battalion under Captain Ferrar.

They remained here until the 19th April, losing a great many men from excessive heat, &c. Having been joined by the two Madras companies under Captains Myers and Lisle, they marched to Danah, where they effected a junction with Rajobah's army, who had marched ninety miles without halting. The allied forces now numbered 40,000 men, and the enemy nearly double that number.

On the 27th the enemy was seen advancing in order of battle on the other side of the river, whereupon Colonel Keating instantly formed his line and an engagement lasting two hours took place, being a continued cannonade across the river about 200 yards broad. From here Rajobah followed them to Hyderabad, being unsuccessful in bringing them to action. On the 18th May they arrived at Unas, where Rajobah had been defeated, and here the enemy determined to make a stand. Colonel Keating ordered the grenadier company together with the two Madras companies to make an attack upon the enemy's guns; these were withdrawn and the party soon found themselves attacked in front, flank, and rear. By some unaccountable mistake the grenadiers mistook the command "right face" for "right

about," and fled followed by the others. They were closely pursued to the rear of the British line, where they rallied and charged the enemy, retaking a field piece which had been left in their hands. The whole line now advanced, and the ministerial army precipitately retreated. The loss to the regiment was six officers and thirty-nine men killed, and six officers and seventy-nine men wounded. Of the Madras companies there fell Captains Myers and Lisle, and about twenty men.

Colonel Keating called the conduct of the second grenadier company disgraceful, whereas General Gordon considered their retreat perfectly unavoidable.

From Anas the British force marched to Broach, *via* Fuzitpoor and Pardrah, and encamped under the walls of the former place on the 27th. They broke up here on the 8th June, and went into quarters at Dhuboy, from which place the enemy retreated on the advance of the British.

During August three companies of the regiment, and three companies of Sepoys, with eleven guns, were sent to Baroda to expedite the payment of some money due to the troops by Futtu Singh, after which they returned; and when, by the orders of the Bengal Government the troops were withdrawn and Ragobah compelled to resign the Peishwa sovereignty, the whole of the party returned to the Surat Pergunnahs.

A. D. 1776. This year Sepoys were ordered to be employed instead of men of the regiment on board the cruisers.

" 1777. On the death of Brigadier-General Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel Egerton succeeded to the command of the regiment and of the whole Bombay army.

" 1778. In February the establishment was revised, and ordered to consist of two grenadier companies, eight battalion companies, and two additional for the garrison of Broach, the whole strength being 670 privates.

	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Adjutant.	Qtr. Master.	Sergt. Major.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Per Grenadier Co.	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	3	5	70	83
" Battalion "	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	4	3	4	50	60
" Broach "	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	5	3	5	65	77
Per Regiment.	1	2	3	13	16	20	1	1	3	53	24	53	670	800

To complete the regiment to its new reduced establishment, it became necessary to withdraw the troops from Surat and Tannah.

In August the Broach companies under Lieut.-Colonel Cay were ordered to Bombay, it having been determined to equip a force for the re-establishment of Ragobah on the Peishwa's throne. The force destined for this purpose under Brigadier-General Egerton was thus formed :—

Artillery—Rank and File	...	...	143
Lascars ...	...	...	500
Bombay Regiment	...	...	448
Sepoys ...	...	...	2278
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	3369
<hr/>			

The regimental detachment consisted of two Lieut.-Colonels, Cay and Cockburn; two Majors, Henry and Frederick; twelve Captains; twelve Lieutenants; eleven Ensigns; nine Cadets; thirty-four Sergeants; forty Corporals; twenty Drummers, and 408 Privates.

The Sepoys having proceeded on the 22nd, the remainder under Colonel Cay left on the 23rd, and having reduced the small fort of Bellapoor, arrived at Khandala on the 26th, when Colonel Egerton joined and assumed the command. On the 31st the Mahrattas made an attack on the British force, in which Lieut.-Colonel Cay was so severely wounded as to cause his death shortly after.

A.D. 1779. On the 7th January the whole force moved on, but were fearfully harassed by the Mahrattas, and on the 9th reached Tulligoam. After a two days' halt the field committee taking into consideration the scarcity of provision and the desertion of the Sepoys, ordered a retreat at 11 p.m. The enemy having information of the retrograde movement swiftly followed, and at 4 a.m. on the 12th commenced an attack on the rear and flanks. The action soon became general, though the British were unable to join their whole line to the rear division. The Europeans were placed on the left of the eminence as being the most assailable, which eminence was called by the men the "Bloody Bank" in allusion to their great loss there.

The retreat was continued to Wrigoam, where a convention was signed so disgraceful to the British arms, that the Bombay Government refused to ratify it. While here the Commanding Officer issued an order, stating his great satisfaction with the gallant behaviour of the troops, and

ordering them a week's pay ; also returning his best thanks to the officers for their brave and spirited exertions.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, in the action of the 12th belonging to the regiment :—

Killed—one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Corporal, fourteen Privates ; total, seventeen.

Wounded—five Captains, three Lieutenants, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, three Corporals, forty privates ; total, fifty-four.

Missing—twenty-seven rank and file.

Captain Hartly in command of the rear division on this occasion was promoted for his gallantry to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Bengal Government would not even recognize the provisions of the treaty of Wrigoam, but sent instructions to Colonel Goddard, who had been previously dispatched with a large force from Bengal to the assistance of the Bombay presidency, to hasten his march to Surat.

In December a detachment of four companies, 200 men, 100 artillerymen, and two battalions of Sepoys, under Lieut.-Colonel Hartly was ordered from Bombay to Guzerat, to co-operate with Brigadier-General Goddard's force then at Surat, and at which place a junction was effected about the middle of the month.

A. D. 1780. The united forces crossed the Taptee on the 1st January, 1780, the Keem Nuddy on the 6th, and the Kerbudda at Bowapur on the 15th, and arriving at Dubhoy on the 19th, took it on the 20th ; Ahmedabad was reached on the 10th February.

This city was well garrisoned, having 6,000 horse and 2,000 foot. General Goddard in his dispatches says—
 “ On the 12th at 1 p.m. the batteries opened and continued
 “ to play until the following evening, the 13th, when the
 “ breach was reported practicable. I was induced to defer
 “ the attack one day in hopes that the enemy would accept
 “ the terms offered, thereby avoiding the horrors of an
 “ assault, which eventually took place on the morning of
 “ the 15th. The storming party was formed under Lieut.-
 “ Colonel Hartly, the advance being formed of the detach-
 “ ment of the Bombay regiment and the battalion of grena-
 “ dier Sepoys ; the Forlorn Hope was of men of the former
 “ regiment, and led by Sergeant Fridge of the Bombay regi-
 “ ment, a corps always celebrated for gallant volunteers on

"such occasions. The enemy's troops on the walls in vain endeavoured to oppose the firm onset of the European grenadiers, who with their officers distinguished themselves in a remarkable degree, and I beg particularly to recommend their conduct to your notice and approbation. Ensign Hieme's behaviour who carried the European grenadier colors, merits particular mention; he followed the Forlorn Hope with the colors, and having surmounted the breach, rushed to the gateway amidst a number of the enemy, and planted them in triumph. The garrison for a short time made a determined resistance, but that soon ceased, after which no excesses were committed, two only of the inhabitants not composing the garrison lost their lives."

The total loss was 106 (including ten officers and four volunteers), seventeen being killed and eighty-nine wounded.

The loss to the regiment was—*killed*, one officer, one drummer; *wounded*, one Lieutenant, three volunteers, one Sergeant, and five men.

At the special recommendation of Colonel Goddard, the Bombay Government promoted Ensign Hieme to a Lieutenancy, and Sergeant Fridge to an Ensigncy.

Information having reached General Goddard that Scindiah and Holkar, at the head of 20,000 horse, had forded the Nerbuddah, and arrived in the neighbourhood of Baroda, he broke up his camp on the 2nd March, and crossed the Myhir at Fuziepoor on the 6th to give them battle, but the wary chieftains retired towards Porrangurh, where Scindiah fearful of a surprise, had sent his heavy baggage. On the 2nd of April the general hearing that the Mahratta army was only six miles distant, determined to beat up their camp.

For this purpose a detachment was formed consisting of ten grenadier Sepoy companies, headed by the two grenadier companies of the Bombay regiment in one line under Lieut.-Colonel Bailie; the second line, headed by Major Hopkins, consisted of two Bengal Sepoy corps and the first battalion. Each line having formed column passed the Mahratta outposts without being discovered, and came upon their grand guard of several thousand men; they then pushed on for the camp still a mile-and-a-half off without firing a shot, but day having dawned, and the alarm having been given, the enemy were found ready mounted. After several demonstrations so heavy a fire was poured upon them that they fled precipitately.

A.D 1780. On the 14th April Colonel Browne, with a powerful reinforcement from Madras and Bombay, effected a junction with General Goddard's force.

On the 19th the attack on the enemy was renewed in the same manner, but with less success, as they were more vigilant.

The Bombay detachment now received orders to return to the Presidency.

On the 3rd of October Lieut.-Colonel Hartley marched from Callian with a detachment of 200 men of the regiment, eighty artillery, and four Sepoy battalions, to relieve Captain Abington, who was attacked from the upper fort, and also by 3,000 men below; this latter force "was soon dispersed, though they disputed every inch of ground."

This success having put the troops in high spirits, Colonel Hartley immediately followed them, driving them from Kirkee on the morning of the 5th, where they made a short stand. On the 8th he again came up with their army in position, on the opposite bank of the Choroke river.

The Bombay regiment (having been reinforced) and the first battalion Sepoys being ordered to cross the river and take them in flank, the enemy retired, and were followed by these corps for three miles. On the 10th the British force was attacked on the march, and Lieutenant Drew, of the Bombay regiment, was wounded by a rocket.

On the 11th they were again attacked by the whole Mahratta army of 20,000 men. After an hour's action the enemy were repulsed, the British loss being seventeen men killed and eighty wounded, among the latter being four officers—Lieutenants Cowan, Cooper, Pierson, and Drew. The two former died of their wounds; the latter was highly commended for his gallantry. From here the detachment took up a position not far from the foot of the Bhore Ghaut, which enabled the Government to get in the crops, a matter of much importance.

" 1780. General Goddard with the whole of his force, consisting of five battalions of Sepoys (four from Bengal, and one from Madras), and one of Europeans, arrived in the Concan early in November, and on the 13th commenced the siege of Bassein; Colonel Hartley's force being destined to cover it. Meanwhile the Mahratta army had been largely reinforced, and was now commanded by two of their best generals, Ramchunder Gunnesh, and Purshram Bhow. During the time the siege continued, Colonel Hartley's force was en-

gaged almost daily in skirmishes with the Mahrattas, and his force reduced by sickness and casualties numbered less than 2,000 effective men. Finding it impossible to cover so large an extent of country, he moved on the 10th Dec. to Doogur, nine miles east of Bassein. The Mahrattas finding it difficult to throw succours into this place, determined on the destruction of the covering party, and assembling their whole force, 30,000 men, on the evening of the 10th, attacked the detachment in front and rear, but no impression was made. Each flank of the British line was protected by a small breastwork with a solitary gun. It was during a more than usually spirited charge on one of these that Ramchunder was slain; he had taken advantage of a thick fog to head in person 1,000 regular infantry, a large body of Arabs, with 5,000 horse, and had approached close to the work before they were perceived. The whole guns of the line were then brought to bear on them, and two companies of the regiment being sent to strengthen this post, they were quickly repulsed.

Bassein surrendered on the 11th, and on the 13th Colonel Hartley effected a junction with General Goddard; the whole marched to the fort of Arnaut, which surrendered A.D. 1781. on the 18th of January.

From here, on the 23rd, the General pushed on to the foot of the Bhore Ghaut, and entered the pass in the following order:—Two Grenadier companies of the Bombay and Madras European regiments, followed by four companies of Bengal Grenadier Sepoys; they were preceded by a party of pioneers and three light field guns.

The van entered the pass at midnight, and in an hour reached and drove the enemy from their first post, about half-way up, and then advanced towards the Dhurumsha Pass, where there was a strong breastwork, which was soon gained. Arrived at Khandalla, the General determined on the occupation of this formidable position as a secure dépôt whence to draw supplies, if necessary, in the progress of his operations, and as a *point d'appui* in the event of disaster.

The loss of two large convoys of grain bullocks determined the General to re-pass the Ghauts before the monsoons set in and the roads became impassable. The retreat commenced on the night of the 17th April, and was unmolested until they passed Chowkee, when for two marches large bodies of the enemy's horse hung on our flanks and rear, quickly retreating when line was formed. The loss in these two days amounted to 586 killed or wounded.

The whole of the men of the first battalion of the 2nd Madras European regiment were now incorporated with the Bombay regiment. The greater part of the Bombay troops returned to Callian, where they were cantoned under Col. Bailie.

A.D. 1781. The siege of Tellicherry was now converted into a blockade, and the enemy's lines protected by a fortified camp. On the 19th April the Government dispatched Major Abington with sixty men of the regiment (to complete the two companies then there), and the tenth and eleventh battalions of Sepoys (lately raised), to Tellicherry to reinforce the garrison, and to relieve the Madras troops. They arrived at their destination on the 24th May.

Sept. On the 6th September under cover of a thick fog, the enemy made simultaneous attacks on several different parts of the defences; all failed except that on Wood's redoubt, which was gained but soon retaken.

The attack lasted three-quarters of an hour, the loss on our side being one Sepoy killed; Lieut. Drysdale and two Europeans wounded.

Oct. The 16th October the enemy opened a cannonade from seventeen pieces of 14 lbs. each, and soon after sprung a mine under Wood's redoubt. Though the line was now laid open for sixteen yards, the enemy did not attempt an assault. On the 17th, having possessed themselves of one of the trenches and erected a strong work, a sally was made in which Ensign Ross was wounded.

About this time the Government sent orders to Major Abington to evacuate the lines and withdraw with his forces to Bombay. Major Abington in reply gave excellent reasons why this should not be done, indeed refused to do it himself, and desired to be relieved of his command. His protest succeeded, and a reinforcement of seven companies of each of the second and eighth battalions under Captains Carpenter and Jameson was sent, which arrived on the 6th

A. D. 1782. January 1782. On the 8th at 3 p.m., Major Abington marched out at the head of the two companies of the Bombay regiment, with the four grenadier companies of the tenth and eleventh battalions and two field pieces, followed by the second and eighth in open column, and attacked every part of Suddar Khan's intrenched camp, and in three hours was master of every part of it, with fifty-two pieces of ordnance, 1,500 prisoners, fifteen elephants, and stores innumerable. By 10 a.m. the Fort George surrendered, and the following morning Mahir capitulated. The British loss was one subaltern and fifty rank and file killed and wounded.

Dec.

A force under Colonel Humberstone, consisting of the 42nd regiment and some Sepoys, in danger of being cut off by Tippoo, the Bombay Government, on the 12th December, sent Brigadier-General Matthews with 380 men of the regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Jackson (being the two grenadier companies and 100 light infantry), three companies of artillery, and the third, fifth, seventh, and fifteenth battalions of Sepoys, with twelve companies of drafted grenadiers, incorporated (*pro tem.*) into two additional battalions, to their relief. Having received intelligence at Goa of Tippoo's defeat and retreat, he landed his force at the entrance of the Mirjee river. Acting upon his instructions, General Matthews now determined to pass through the Ghauts and penetrate into the Bednore country. The fort of Rajahmundur, commanding the entrance of the river, was immediately taken by storm, with a loss to the regiment of one grenadier.

A.D. 1783.

From here the General marched to besiege the fort and town of Onore, which (although the breach was considered scarcely practicable), was stormed 1 p.m. on the 6th Jan., the party being led by one of the grenadier companies of the Bombay regiment under Lieut.-Colonel Disney.

From here General Matthews detached the second battalion of Sepoy grenadiers, with seventy grenadiers of the Bombay regiment, and some field artillery against the fort of Cundapoor, at the storming of which the grenadiers of the Bombay regiment again led.

Immediately subsequent to the capture of Onore, the force was increased by the junction of Colonel McLeod and the 42nd, 98th, 100th, and 102nd regiments, and also of the 8th and 11th battalions of Sepoys.

On the 22nd January the force was formed into four brigades, the grenadiers and light infantry of the Bombay regiment together with the 15th battalions of Sepoys forming the 4th.

General Matthews proceeded from Cundapoor to the Bednore Ghauts with the 2nd and 4th brigades.

The pass was forced by the light infantry and 300 Sepoys of the 4th brigade. The pass is described as being about eight feet wide, "the Ghaut was defended by two barriers, both of which were stormed; the second about two miles up the hill, was attacked with bayonets and carried with a loss of eight men killed and wounded: from this barrier is almost one continuation of batteries with cannon and breastworks, but the conduct and intrepidity

"dity of the troops that led in the several conflicts was rewarded with the honor of taking the fort of Hyder Ghur at the top of the Ghaut. Our loss during the day about fifty killed and wounded.

"Your honors will be astonished that the Ghauts should have been forced by such a handful of men in comparison to the enemy, who had 1,500 Sepoys, 15,000 Peons, and 160 pieces of cannon. The first barrier was forced the first day, it was defended by twelve pieces of cannon, and our loss was seventy killed and wounded. The Europeans had not eaten since the previous day. To what can it be imputed but to the Divine Will, that my army without provisions or musket ammunition, should have its wants supplied as we advanced from the enemy's stores, taken by the gallant troops, to whom every praise is due, and every reward should be given that is in your power."

A.D. 1783. In the meantime Mangalore was attacked by another force, who drove the defenders from Pettah into the fort. To effect the reduction of this stronghold, General Matthews with a large part of his force and the battering train arrived from Bednore; thirty-six hours after the opening of the batteries the breach was declared practicable, and on the morning of the 9th March the Killedar surrendered to escape a storm.

Shortly after the arrival of the force at Bednore, Colonels McLeod and Humberstone, and Major Shaw quitted the army to return to Bombay in consequence of some dispute with the General; and the latter having rendered himself obnoxious to the Government, Colonel McLeod, who quitted Bombay the end of March, was ordered to supersede him.

About the latter end of the same month General Matthews had returned to Bednore, where, on the 1st April his force amounted to about 600 Europeans and 1,600 Sepoys. Tippoo appeared before Bednore on the 5th April with a force calculated at 100,000 men. About the middle of the month the General with his handful of men marched out to encounter the enemy in the plain, and the British troops manfully resisted until they had lost 500 men, when they retreated, abandoning the town, and taking to the citadel, which was immediately strictly invested and surrounded with batteries on every side; and to preclude all possibility of retreat, Tippoo sent large detachments to occupy the Ghauts.

Miserably reduced in strength, the garrison after seven-

teen days hopeless defence capitulated, the terms being "to be allowed the honors of war, but to pile their arms on the glacis; to be conducted to a specified port, and thence conveyed to Bombay, to retain all private and to restore all public property." The troops marched out on the 28th April, and encamped about a mile from Bednore, surrounded by the Sultan's armed Sepoys.

In consequence of an alleged infraction of the latter part of the treaty, Tippoo seized all the officers and men, and with great cruelty marched them to different fortresses in his dominions, treating them while on the march most inhumanly. Of the Bombay regiment the number imprisoned were sixteen officers and 200 men. Of these officers, three, viz : Captains Clift and Gothlick, and Lieut. Bumevale were poisoned; Lieutenants Clements and Drew died in confinement, and the remaining eleven with sixty men, were released in the following March, and bareheaded and barefooted found their way to Madras.

Immediately after the reduction of Bednore, Tippoo marched to the coast for the recovery of Mangalore. At the same time Sutoph Ally with an army of 10,000 men, laid siege to Onore, the garrison of which then consisted of one Captain, four Lieutenants, four Ensigns, one Doctor, and forty-two European soldiers (men of the artillery and Bombay regiment), and about 700 native soldiers, the total being 746.

On the 7th August a cessation of arms converted the sieges of Mangalore and Onore into a blockade.

A.D. 1784. In March 1784 peace was concluded with Tippoo Sultan, by which both these fortresses were delivered up to him. The loss during the siege of Onore amounted to 504 out of 746.

Most of the corps returned to Bombay in April 1784, very much reduced, indeed the Bombay regiment mustering only 475 men, the 11th and 12th companies were reduced.

" 1788. In this year the Bombay military establishment was again revised, the European infantry being formed into two regiments. General Abercromby was appointed Colonel of the brigade, Lieut.-Colonel Bowles to the 1st regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel Frederick, from the guards, to the 2nd regiment.

Establishment of the Hon. Company's 1st and 2nd

Bombay regiments as per Government orders of September, 1788.

	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Qtr. Masters.	Sergt. Majors.	Sergeants	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
Per Company.	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	4	68	77
„ Regiment (8 companies).	—	1	1	8	8	8	1	1	1	24	16	32	544	617

During the year 1787 and the commencement of 1788, large bodies of recruits were received for the regiment, in the latter year 650, and in the former between 200 and 300 men. The Government in their military letter to the Hon. Company, 16th July, 1788, state the total strength to be 1283.

In August it was intimated to the Bombay army that the Governor General had been authorized, by a commission from His Majesty, to sign commissions in his name for all company officers of the same date as that held by them in the Hon. Company's service; but none such to bear date anterior to the publication of the cessation of hostilities between England and France at Cuddalore on the 9th July, 1783.

A.D 1789.

In January, 1789, the garrisons of Surat and Telli-cherry were relieved, the former by one company of the 1st Bombay regiment and a battalion of Sepoys, under Lieut.-Colonel Brownrigg; the latter by four companies of the 1st Bombay regiment and three battalions of Sepoys, under Major Alexander Dow.

„ 1790.

In the commencement of this year Tippoo broke the Treaty of Peace by an attack on the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the Company. Lord Cornwallis, who had just assumed the Supreme Government of India, determined to punish Tippoo, and to this end directed the Bombay Government to dispatch their whole disposable force to Malabar, to co-operate from the westward with the Madras army.

The beginning of December General Abercrombie left Bombay with His Majesty's 77th regiment and the 12th battalion of Sepoys, to take command of the army assembling at Tellicherry. Arriving there on the 5th, he took over command of the troops, consisting of seven companies of the 1st Bombay regiment and four battalions of Sepoys.

On the 14th, at daybreak, he found the enemy strongly posted on two hills to the southward of Cannanore, protected by two stone forts, Calley and Avey. The General formed his line on the heights adjacent, with his right opposite to the latter fort, the reduction of which being necessary, a battery of three eighteen-pounders was prepared during the night, and opened fire on the morning of the 15th. The left or second brigade (consisting of the flank companies of the regiment, with the third, sixth, tenth, and 12th battalions of Sepoys), under Lieut.-Colonel Peche, was then ordered to attack the other fort. By 8 o'clock the enemy's troops were flying in all directions, though the fort still held out; it, however, surrendered on the 16th, when the whole body of Tippoo's troops, under Meer Mahommed, consisting of 5,000 men, laid down their arms in front of the English line. Eighteen standards and 5,000 stand of arms were taken. Cannanore immediately surrendered at discretion, and the following morning the fort of Beliapatam also submitted to Major Dow with the flank companies of the 1st Bombay regiment.

A.D. 1791. The inefficiency of Pursheram Bhow's means for the reduction of Dharwar having been reported to the Bombay Government, a reinforcement, consisting of the 2nd Bombay regiment and 9th battalion of Sepoys, were ordered from Bombay early in December, under Colonel Frederick. No stores accompanied this detachment; consequently, on its arrival at its destination, on the 2nd January following, the deficiency of ammunition was so much felt that Colonel Frederick was induced to attempt an assault at an earlier period than was otherwise expedient, as the breach was considered barely practicable. Accordingly, on the 7th February, the dry ditch was filled with fascines, and the troops moved to the assault led by a Forlorn Hope from the 2nd Bombay regiment, under Lieut. Deolan; the assault, however, failed from the fascines having been set on fire by the enemy.

In this attempt the Bombay detachment lost 85 men, of which the 2nd regiment lost Lieut. R. Chalmers, and ten privates killed and twenty-two wounded.

March. On the 13th March Colonel Frederick died of grief at his failure, and was succeeded in the command by Major Sartorius of the Engineers.

On the 30th of the same month the Killidar surrendered, after a close investment of six months and twelve days, and was allowed to march out with all the honors of war.

From here the 2nd battalion Bombay regiment on the 12th April marched to Bombay *via* Sattara, and arrived there on the 2nd of June.

After the capture of Belliapatam, the army under General Abercrombie took possession of the small fort of Mokhatana.

On the 8th January the General being still near Cannanore, detached Captain Oakes with the 12th battalion of Sepoys, and two companies of the 1st Bombay regiment against the forts of Barraghary and Cottahpoore, situated a few miles to the southward of Tellicherry, which service was performed without the loss of a man. The Bombay army, amounting to 6,000 men, of which the 1st Bombay regiment was a part, was employed during the commencement of the year in opening a communication through the Coorg country, to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam, and having penetrated as far as Periapatam, the news of Cornwallis's retreat caused them to fall back and go into cantonments on the coast. The 1st Bombay regiment was stationed at Tellicherry.

It having been determined that Lord Cornwallis should lead another army against Seringapatam, the Bombay division assembled at Cannanore in December, and consisted of four European regiments, viz., the 73rd, 75th, 77th, and 1st Bombay regiment, in all 1,872 rank and file; seven native battalions of 3,420 rank and file; and the second and third companies of Bombay artillery; 150 rank and file, making a total of 5,442 men.

Dec.

The army quitted Cannanore 5th December, and commenced its march for the Poodicherrum Ghaut. Vast labour was necessary to repair the road, which the torrents of the monsoon had destroyed; and three weeks of constant exertion barely sufficed to bring up the heavy guns; having, however, surmounted these difficulties, the army made its first march from the pass towards Mysore on the 22d January, 1792, and the following day received orders from Lord Cornwallis to place the artillery in a secure place at the top of the Ghaut, and the army to be held in readiness to move, lightly equipped, at the shortest notice. The whole, therefore, retraced their steps to the foot of the Jedapeer Ghaut to await further instructions. They were eventually ordered to occupy a strong position at a ford of the Cavery, distant forty miles from the capital. On the 8th General Abercrombie sent back his sick to the hospitals at Poodicherrum, and leaving a detachment strongly posted at the Jedaseer Ghaut, commenced his march to join the

main army. On the 11th he crossed the Caverry at Eratore, and on the 16th the junction was effected; and on the 19th took up his position opposite the northern face, which was the principal point of attack. On the 22nd a party from the 1st Bombay regiment, with two battalions of Sepoys, was detached to gain possession of a grove within reach of the guns of the fort.

The contest was very severe; once they were compelled to retreat, but on the arrival of a reinforcement again assumed the offensive, and maintained their position throughout the day, incurring a loss of 104 men.

Extract from "A narrative of the campaign in India in 1792," by Major Dixon, D.A.G., of His Majesty's Forces in India.—Published 1794. (Page 215.)

"Two companies of the Bombay European regiment, under Captains Cameron and Macdonald, were sent to reinforce Captain Mackenzie. The possession of the tope was long very hotly disputed on both sides till our troops, having expended all their ammunition, it became necessary to retire. The enemy gained confidence, and, headed by a body of dismounted troopers, advanced shooting, and rushed in on all quarters to the number of between 2,000 and 3,000. Captains Mackenzie and Cameron could not brook being pressed in this manner. They faced about, charged the enemy with their bayonets, and, driving them through the tope, pursued them till checked by the fire from the fort."

(Page 217). February 22nd.

In the action of the above date before Seringapatam, Lieutenants Douglas and Lloyd, of the Bombay regiment, were wounded.

The following day, February 23rd, a Treaty of Peace was signed very humiliating to Tippoo. and on the 21st March the Bombay army separated from that of Lord Cornwallis, and commenced their march for the Malabar coast, arriving at Cannanore on the 9th April. The different regiments now left for their appointed stations, the 1st Bombay regiment remaining at Cannanore. Here it remained until December, 1794, when it was relieved by the 2nd Bombay regiment, and returned to Bombay. During the intervening two years it had been actively employed in operations on the Malabar coast.

The loss of the 1st Bombay regiment from the 1st May, 1792, to the 1st October, 1793, was—

Dead—7 Sergeants.	167	Rank and File.	174
Missing—1 Sergeant.	39	„	40
Dischgd.—4 Sergeants.	120	„	124
			<hr/>
Total ...			338
			<hr/>

A.D. 1793. On the departure of Lord Cornwallis, General Abercrombie succeeded as Commander-in-Chief, and Colonel Dowson, of the 1st Bombay regiment, to the command of the Bombay army.

„ 1794. The 1st Bombay regiment at Cannanore was relieved by the 2nd Bombay regiment from Bombay.

In September a small expedition of one grenadier company, 2nd Bombay regiment, with five companies of Sepoys under Captain Little, was sent to the gulf of Cambay against the Coolies; they succeeded in capturing two or three forts with a loss in the Bombay regiment of Captain West and seven men killed and thirteen wounded.

„ 1795. During the year 1795 a detachment from the 2nd Bombay regiment was employed with the force at Cochin, and another under Major Anderson in the Cotiote country.

„ 1796. In July 1796 the two regiments having been reformed into one, the first division joined the second in Malabar in 1797.

„ 1797. In May 1797 the regiment formed part of a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Dow, which took the field against the forts of Toddicullum and Cotaghung, and subsequently cantoned at Tellicherry.

„ 1799. In March, 1799, the Bombay regiment joined the force assembled by Lieut.-General Stuart on the Malabar coast, to co-operate with the grand army under General Harris, now advancing against Seringapatam, the capital of Mysore.

On the 5th March General Stuart's force had been opposed by 12,000 of the enemy near Periapatam.

On the 14th April the Bombay column, under General Stuart, took up its ground before the place, notwithstanding an endeavour made by the Mysorean army to prevent the junction.

The assault took place at midday of the 4th May, the Forlorn Hope being led by Sergeant Graham, of the light

company of the Bombay regiment. He was the first to plant the British colors on the walls of Seringapatam, and was killed in the act of doing so. The party under Graham consisted of one corporal and twelve privates of the light company, and they were closely followed by the Grenadier company under Captain Fridge, who had so nobly led the stormers at Ahmedabad.

A.D. 1803. The Bombay regiment after the fall of the Mysore capital, continued to be employed in the Mahratta province until 1803, when it returned to the presidency.

It was subsequently employed in Guzerat under Lieut.-Colonel Walker, attacking and capturing several small fortresses and subduing predatory chieftains.

„ 1809. In 1809 at the storming of Mallia fort, the Bombay regiment bore a conspicuous part, and its loss was very severe, including three officers.

„ 1817. The Mahratta chiefs under the Peishwa, broke out into hostilities in the end of 1817. The British troops, numbering 3,000, including the Bombay regiment, were posted at Kirkee, two miles from Poona, while the Mahratta army mustered 18,000 horse and 8,000 foot.

On the 5th November the Mahratta army debouched from Poona and advanced to attack the British. Colonel Burr, commanding, determined to anticipate this by assuming the offensive himself. The enemy commenced to fire from nine guns, and his cavalry completely surrounded the British force, who however charged and completely routed them.

The British loss was only eighty-six killed and wounded.

On the 17th the Peishwa fled south, and Poona was at once occupied.

General Smith now assumed the command, and the Bombay regiment remained with his force in the minor operations subsequently undertaken in the Deccan, including „ 1818. the capture of Sattara on the 10th February 1818, and the complete rout of the Peishwa's army in the battle of Ashtee, 19th February. In this battle fell Gokla the Peishwa's minister, usually styled "the sword of the empire."

„ 1821. In 1821 the regiment was employed in Arabia at Zore, in the night attack on the lines by the Wahabee Arabs, on the 12th February, and likewise in the battle at Beni-booli on the 2nd March.

A.D. 1823. In this year a detachment under Lieutenant Bell was employed as marines on board the Hon. Company's frigate Hastings during the Burmese war.

„ 1824. In 1824 the regiment was employed with a force under Colonel Deacon in the south Mahratta country, in the attack and capture on the 10th December, of the town and fortress of Kittoor.

„ 1839. This year the regiment participated in the attack on, and capture of, Aden, on the coast of Arabia, near to the entrance into the Red Sea. (19th January, 1839.) The regiment led the right division, and carried the palace of the Sultan, capturing his colors, which subsequently were presented to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, "as a token of the undeviating loyalty of the oldest regiment in the Company's service to Her Royal Person."

The regiment also participated in the repulse of several night attacks made by the Abdallee, Fouthellee, Ourlgee, and other tribes of Arabs, on the outposts on the Isthmus during „ 1840. this and the following year.

Extracts from regimental orders by Major Cumming, commanding 1st Bombay European regiment, dated 11th November, 1839.

"The Commanding Officer congratulates the troops on the gallant manner in which they repulsed an attack along the whole front of the field work by bodies of Arabs 5,000 or upwards in total strength, half-an-hour before daybreak this morning. The promptitude in manning the work with the excellent practice of the guns, completely defeated an attempt which for secrecy and suddenness in the onset, bear testimony to the hardihood and skill of the enemy."

"The defence of the upper works was also excellent, while the highly valuable services of the 'Euphrates' launch under Lieutenant Hamilton, contributed mainly to the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless us, our loss being nothing, whilst that of the enemy could not have been short of 100. Continued vigilance is indispensable."

„ 1841. The regiment returned to Bombay by detachments during the months of November and December 1841, and on being joined by the Karrack detachment in February 1842, the whole proceeded to Poona, where they were stationed in 1843.

MARCH 28TH, 1843.

The following extract from Brigade Orders is published :—

Para. 2. In circulating the accompanying G.G.O. constituting the 1st Bombay European Regiment, "Fusiliers." The Brigadier has great pleasure in congratulating the gallant Troughs on the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon them, and which all military men will gladly admit has been most deservedly and highly merited.

- A.D. 1843. On the 9th December the left wing proceeded to Bombay, and the Head Quarter wing marched *en route* to Deesa at the end of the month, where the left wing rejoined on the
- " 1844. 18th April, 1844.
- " 1845. On the 1st November the regiment marched for Bombay, and on the 24th of the following month embarked for Kurrachee, from which place it marched on the 30th Jan., 1846, to Sukkur, in support of a force under Sir Charles Napier, but consequent on the termination of the Sutledge campaign of 1845-46, it returned to Kurrachee on the 30th March. In June, one officer (Captain Seton), and eighty-four men were carried off by cholera in about ten days.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS IN 1846.

SPEECH BY SIR C. NAPIER.

- " 1846. "SOLDIERS !—I have this day the honor to present New
 " Colors to the oldest regiment in the service of the East
 " India Company, a regiment which cannot tread on any
 " part of our Eastern territory whose history has not been
 " illustrated by its glory and by its blood either in victory or
 " in defeat ! Aye, in defeat ! for though defeat has in the
 " long course of age fallen at times like a direful vapour on
 " the arms of England, and for a moment veiled their bril-
 " liancy, still has the indomitable courage of the European
 " remained unbroken, and as the sun shorn of its beams
 " may be traced, though dimly through a murky mist, so has
 " British valour been ever traced through disaster, till other
 " battles and better leading gave fresh victories to our arms.

" To a young corps unknown to history, I could speak
 " largely on the duties of soldiers to their colors ; but to you
 " Fusiliers, whose bayonets gleam with the splendour of
 " Indian triumphs, whose standards are wreathed with the

“accumulated laurels of ages, I have only to point out past exploits, to recall to your memories the battle fields under Clive ! Laurence ! Coote ! Cornwallis ! Smith ! From Plassey to Beni-boo-ali ; aye, and long before Plassey, including innumerable sieges and assaults, unsurpassed in number and in daring by any regiment in the world. Were I to dwell on all the battles and stormings, it would keep us till midnight ; I will therefore speak but of two which appear to me to be among the most celebrated, I mean the capture of Ahmedabad and of Seringapatam. At Ahmedabad the two intrepid men, Ensign Hieme and Sergeant Hugh Fridge, both of your regiment, led the stormers to the walls, and sword in hand, they mounted the breach and won, Hieme his Lieutenancy, and Fridge the honor of carrying the colors for which he had so bravely fought.

“A few years later the same courageous soldier, the same Hugh Fridge (now become Captain Fridge of the Bombay Europeans), mounted the immortal breach of Seringapatam, close following the more young, more active, and more renowned Sergeant James Graham, who there fell ! not the first bearing that honoured name, distinguished by a glorious death in the service of the British Throne ! Soldiers ! it must rouse the minds of military men to think of the exultation of your regiment, as in a dense column it dashed up the breach, following the gallant Graham, and beheld the hero waving the colors of England on the summit amidst the flashing of Mysorean scimitars, the fire, the smoke, and the loud cheers of the stormers as they fiercely won their bloody footing aloft !

“Take your splendid colors, soldiers ! refulgent with the glories of a hundred battles !

“Ye are as good men, as brave men, and as strong men to do battle as the heroes who went before you, and the day will come when in future combats you shall renovate your fame as you have this day renovated your standards.”

A.D. 1848.

On the outbreak of the second Sikh war, consequent on the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew, C.S., and Lieutenant W. Anderson, of the Bombay Fusiliers (then on political employ in the Punjaub), the corps was ordered to form part of the Bombay division of the “Mooltan Field Force,” which assembled at Roree in Scinde, under the command of Brigadier the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B.

The left wing under Captain Woodward, marched to Tatta on the 11th October, followed by Head Quarters, Major Mignon in command. On the 29th October the regiment marched from Roree for Mooltan, and arrived at General Whish's camp at Soorooj Khoond on the 21st December.

On the 27th the second siege commenced, a wing of the regiment being engaged in the attack on the suburbs, one man being killed, and Serjeant Major Davis and twenty non-commissioned rank and file wounded.

A.D. 1849.

On the 2nd of January the regiment led successfully the storming column of the Bombay division against the "Khoonee-boorj" breach in the town wall, Captain Leith with the right flank company heading the attack; on this occasion Color Sergeant John Bennett accompanied the storming party and placed the Union Jack on the summit of the breach, for which service he received his commission as Ensign. During the attack the following casualties occurred :—

Killed—four rank and file.

Wounded—six officers, four sergeants, one drummer, forty-nine rank and file.

Nominal roll of officers wounded :—

Captain Leith, dangerously; loss of left arm, and bullet in right shoulder.

Lieutenant Gray, dangerously; loss of right arm.

Lieutenant Dansey, slightly.

Lieutenant Herne, slightly.

Lieutenant Law, slightly.

Captain Tapp, Assistant Adjutant-General, severely.

Brigadier Stalker who commanded the column, thus writes in his dispatch :—

"The steady and well directed fire of H.M.'s. 60th Rifles kept down that of the enemy very considerably, while the troops were approaching the breach, and a discharge of grape thrown on the top of the breach by Lieut. Kier, Bombay Artillery, just over the heads of the Fusiliers as they advanced, was of the utmost advantage to us; but when the top was gained, and our men became mingled with the enemy, the fate of the day depended on the

“steadiness and courage of the Fusiliers ; both men and officers answered nobly to the call.”

Throughout the subsequent operations against the fort, the regiment took its share of duty in the trenches, and was detailed to lead the storming column against the left breach of the fort. Moolraj, however, surrendered on the morning of the 22nd January shortly before the hour named for the attack.

Before the end of the month the Bengal division under the command of General Whish, marched to join Lord Gough's army, the Bombay division following on the 2nd February ; the latter arrived at Lord Gough's camp on the 19th, making the last fifty-two miles in two marches.

On the 21st the decisive battle of Guzerat or Goojerat was fought, when the Bombay division formed the left of the front line.

The following morning a force, of which the Bombay division formed a part, marched under the command of Sir Walter Gilbert in pursuit of the Seikhs and Afghans, the former of whom finally surrendered at Hoormuck, the pursuit continued to the entrance of the Khyber Pass.

For this service a medal and two clasps were granted, and the words “Mooltan,” “Goojerat,” and “Punjaub,” ordered to be borne on the colors ; and Majors Mignon and Hobson, Captains Tapp, Ramsey, and Leith, were promoted by Brevet.

The corps remained at Peshawar till the last day of the year, when it commenced its march for Poona, *via* Kurrachee.

A.D. 1850. While encamped at Puckha Serai in the Punjaub, on the 17th January, 1850, the regiment was again addressed by Sir Charles Napier. He said :—

“SOLDIERS of the 1st B.E.R. Fusiliers,—When I last addressed you some three years since on presenting to you those splendid Colors at Kurrachee, I little dreamt that ere a few short months had elapsed you would be again called upon to add fresh laurels to those very Colors, and to perform exploits as glorious as those of your ancestors, and which have made you celebrated throughout the world. No one, not even one of yourselves, rejoiced more than I did on reading the accounts of your success at Mooltan, and of the gallant manner in which Sergeant Bennett planted the British Color on the breach !

"I told you the men of the present day had hearts as bold and sinews as strong as their predecessors, and my words proved true; for Sergeant Bennett planted the color in spite of the Beelooch matchlockmen, as the gallant Fridge, the man (if I recollect rightly), who planted the British flag on the breach at Ahmedabad, and afterwards died in the breach at Seringapatam amidst the flashing of Mysorean scimitars.

"You are the oldest regiment in India, indeed you are nearly the oldest regiment in the world, and there is no regiment of which I am so proud; no, I am wrong in saying I am prouder of you than of the 22nd, but I am as proud of you as of them. This is not a time for a long speech, as you are on the march; I could say much more, but will not detain you, I am very glad to see you all looking so well."



The regiment arrived at Poona on the 3rd April, 1850, where they remained until the end of 1852, when one wing
A.D. 1852. with Head Quarters proceeded to Aden, and the other wing to Bombay.

On the 3rd June, 1852, Lieut.-Colonel Mignon commanding the regiment, while returning from Singhur to Poona was accidentally drowned in a mountain torrent.

„ 1855. This year the wings from Aden and Bombay were re-joined at Kurrachee.

„ 1856. Two companies were ordered to proceed to Persia with the 2nd European Light Infantry, they were however countermanded, and two hundred volunteers called for instead.

„ 1857. The news of the Bengal mutiny, including the outbreak at Delhi and Meerut having reached Kurrachee about the 18th May, the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Mooltan.

The volunteers to the 2nd European Light Infantry having rejoined, the first detachment under Captain Dansey, left on the 27th May, followed by the remainder of the regiment as the river steamers became available. The left wing, under the command of Captain Trower, marched at
June. the end of June from Mooltan to Lahore and Ferozepoor, losing many men on the road through excessive heat.

Head Quarters commanded by Major Hogg, with the right wing, arrived at Mooltan during July and August, the depôt remained at Kurrachee.

Sept. On the 10th September a disarmed native regiment (10th Light Cavalry), mutinied at Ferozepoor, but were dispersed by the wing.

A.D. 1858. On the 10th March the left wing marched to Umritsur.

Aug. At Mooltan on the 31st August the disarmed troops, about 1,700 men, mutinied and attempted to seize the guns; in the suppression of the outbreak one officer (Lieutenant and Adjutant Mules) was killed and seven men wounded.

A.D. 1859. In January the left wing rejoined Head Quarters.

In March and April the regiment was relieved by H.M.'s. 46th regiment, and proceeded to Kurrachee, from whence on the 25th April No. 1 company embarked for Mandavie, and marched towards the Runn of Kutch for service against Nuggur Parkur; the detachment was however not required, and rejoined Head Quarters on the 24th May.

Sept. In September of this year between 400 and 500 of the men took their free discharge under Lord Canning's Act (known in the army as the "Tiger Act"), and proceeded to England in the "Nugget." The remainder of the regiment obtained a bonus of two years' service.

A.D. 1860. In January the regiment proceeded to Belgaum *via* Vingorla, and arrived there on the 29th, and detached two companies to Dharwar.

On the 10th November the corps marched to Poona, leaving at Kolapoor a detachment, which on the 19th
 „ 1861. February rejoined Head Quarters.

„ 1862. While the regiment was stationed in Poona in 1862, the amalgamation of the Company's forces with H.M.'s army was carried into effect.

The precise date was the 30th July, since which time the regiment has been designated

“HER MAJESTY'S 103RD REGIMENT.”

(ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS.)

When entering the Queen's service every man received an allowance of five rupees for each year he had still to serve, but the full amount was in no case to exceed fifty rupees.

At the time of the amalgamation the colors of the regiment bore the following honors :—

“PLASSEY,” “BUXAR,” “CARNATIC,” “MYSORE,”
 “GUZERAT,” “SERINGAPATAM,” “KIRKEE,”
 “BENI-BOO-ALI,” “ADEN,” “PUNJAUB,”
 “MOOLTAN,” “GOOJERAT.”

A.D. 1863. In February 1863 the regiment left Poona for Bombay, a detachment of three companies being sent to Sattara.

In December, Head Quarters with five companies, under Colonel Carmichael (94th regiment), left Bombay *en route* to Neemuch; the three companies from Sattara under Major Furneaux joining them at Nargaum. While encamped on the banks of the Nerbudda, a man of the regiment was accidentally drowned while bathing, and his body was not recovered.

„ 1864. On the 19th January, 1864, the remaining two companies from Bombay and a draft of 100 men, under Major Kempt, left that port for the regiment and joined it at Neemuch. The Head Quarters wing remained at Neemuch, while the left wing proceeded to Nusseerabad under the command of Major Furneaux. This former wing suffered much from fever, as many as 150 men being in hospital at the same time.

„ 1865. In January the wings commenced their march towards Mhow, where they arrived in February 1865.

From Mhow a detachment of one company only, was sent to Indore, and was relieved every month.

In December Lieut.-Colonel Furneaux arrived from England and took over command of the regiment from Colonel Carmichael, who resumed command of his own regiment, Her Majesty's 94th Foot.

„ 1867. On the 15th January, 1867, the regiment left Mhow *en route* for Morar in Bengal.

When encamped about seventeen miles from Morar, three companies under the command of Major Taylor were detached to garrison the fortress of Gwalior. This detachment—about 220 men—was usually relieved every 4 (four) months.

The remainder of the regiment marched into Morar on the morning of 22nd February.

July. Early in July several cases of cholera appeared in

Head Quarters, was accordingly ordered into camp. The removal was effected on the evening of the 15th to Girgoam, a low hill about five miles from the cantonments, but so oppressive was the weather, that one Color Sergeant and six men fell victims to exhaustion during this short march.

No more cases of cholera occurring, and the monsoons having set in, the regiment returned to cantonments without any other casualties on the 23rd.

A.D. 1867. In the latter part of May, Captain A. W. B. Caldecott, late Adjutant to the regiment, who was out shooting in the jungle, about forty miles from Sepree, with Lieuts. Neill and Hare of his regiment, was severely mauled by a tigress. He was conveyed under great difficulties to Sepree, where he was attended by Assistant Surgeon Fearon, attached 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

A telegram was received by the regiment at Morar from Sepree, requesting that further medical aid might be at once dispatched.

Assistant Surgeon Beveridge, R.A., volunteered his services, and proceeded with all haste by mail-cart, arriving there about ten the same night.

A consultation was held, and it was found that morification of the left arm had progressed so far as to render it absolutely necessary to take the arm out at the shoulder joint. The operation was successfully performed, but owing to his having lost so much blood on his journey to Sepree, he had not strength to rally, and gradually sank and expired about 5 a.m. on the morning of the 2nd of June. His loss was so felt throughout the regiment that the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates requested to be allowed to wear mourning for one month, and also to join the officers in a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory in his parish church near Rugby, Warwickshire, which was accordingly done.

In the month of August the scarlet bands were removed from the men's caps in conformity with instructions received from Army Head Quarters, Simla.

„ **1868-9.** The health of the regiment continued favourable till 22nd April, 1869, when Morar was visited by cholera, from which together with heat apoplexy, and other diseases, the regiment lost by deaths—Assistant Surgeon Hale, one officer's wife and child, fifty-one men, seventeen women, and forty-two children ; and the result of this trying season

necessitated fifty-one invalids being sent to England for their health.

The loss of Assistant-Surgeon Hale was particularly regretted by the regiment, and the following Orders were published on the occasion.

“It is with deep regret that the Brigadier-General announces to the garrison of Morar the death in the performance of his duty, of Assistant-Surgeon Hale, 103rd regiment. No soldier ever fell at the breach with greater honor than is due to this devoted officer, who has been taken from his admiring and sorrowing comrades, by disease contracted in the act of rendering all the resources of his noble profession available for their relief and assistance.

“The Commanding Officer can only add to the above, that during the six months Assistant-Surgeon Hale has been with the regiment, he has won the esteem of all those with whom he has been brought in contact, by his great kindness and constant and close attention to the sick.”

In June 1869 the temporary command of the corps devolved upon Major and Local Lieut.-Colonel Kempt, owing to Colonel Furneaux having to proceed to England on medical certificate.

On the 30th November, 1869, the regiment proceeded by route march to Agra, and on 10th December it separated by wings, the Head Quarters and five companies under Lieutenant Colonel Kempt proceeding by rail and route march to Rookee, the other five companies forming the detached wing under Captain and Local Major Williams to Delhi.

On leaving Morar the following order was issued by Brigadier-General J. L. Vaughan, commanding Gwalior district.

“No. 323, dated Morar. Gwalior, 27th November 1869.

“The 103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers) being about to leave this command, in which it has served since February 1867, Brigadier-General Vaughan desires to address it in a few words of farewell.

“The Brigadier-General has not known the 103rd regiment long except by reputation, but he has known it under circumstances which except actual service, are the most favourable for drawing forth men’s soldierly qualities, and the result has been in every way satisfactory and honourable to the regiment.

“The orderly and respectful conduct and demeanour of the men in all situations during the time the Brigadier-General has commanded the Gwalior district, have repeatedly attracted his attention, and that of others competent to judge, and he has also remarked the willingness and alacrity with which both officers and men have always carried out his orders and wishes as soon as conveyed to them.

“It is therefore not in language of mere official compliment, but with the most heartfelt sincerity, that the Brigadier-General takes leave of the regiment, and assures them of the interest with which he will watch its future course.

“Lieutenant-Colonel Kempt commanding, is requested to make this order most carefully known to all ranks in the usual manner.”

A.D. 1870. On the 1st June of this year the establishment of the regiment was reduced by two companies.

On the 14th June the order for the regiment to prepare for embarkation for England and volunteering to regiments remaining in India arrived.

The latter was superintended by Lieutenant-Colonel McKenzie, 105th Light Infantry, and up to the date of embarkation 135 effectives and twenty-six non-effectives of the regiment transferred their services to other corps remaining in India.

On the 15th December the Head Quarter wing proceeded by route march to Saharunpore, and on the evening of the 18th by rail met the detached wing from Delhi, and travelling for seven successive nights, arrived at Deolalee at noon on the 25th December.

Whilst awaiting embarkation, the following farewell order by the Governor-General of India in Council.—No. 1,144 of 1870 republished in Meerut, Division Orders dated Meerut, 19th December, 1870, was promulgated.

“In republishing in Division Orders, the following most complimentary order, No. 1,144, dated 9th instant, issued by the Governor-General in Council on the occasion of the approaching departure from India of the 103rd regiment, which this day leaves the Meerut Division *en route* for England, the Major-General Commanding takes the opportunity of congratulating all ranks of this old and gallant regiment on the enconium passed on the regiment they have the honor to belong to, and whilst regretting their departure from the Meerut Division, to wish them all an affectionate farewell.

" G.G.O. No. 1,144 of 1870, dated 9th December, 1870, " Her Majesty's 103rd regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers, " being about to quit India for the first time, after a service " in this country for more than *two centuries*, first as a regi- " ment sent from England to take possession of the new " settlement of Bombay in 1662, and subsequently as the " Bombay European regiment, the First Bombay Fusiliers, " the Governor-General in Council desires, in bidding this " regiment farewell, to place on record a statement of its " various and distinguished services.

" Between the years 1720 and 1757 detachments of the " regiment were continually employed in its own and the " Madras Presidencies, and did honourable service, a large " portion of this corps were also present at the battle of Plas- " sey in 1757. In 1759 the regiment formed part of the " expedition against Surat, which was captured by storm in " March of that year.

" Detachments of the regiment also served at the capture " of Pondicherry in February 1761, and of Malie in March " of the same year, also at the battle of Buxar in October " 1764. It served constantly at the operations carried on in " the *Carnatic*, *Mysore*, and *Guzerat*, and was present at the " siege and capture of Seringapatam in 1799. It served also " against the Peishwa at the battle of Kirkee in 1817, and in " Arabia in the action of Beni-Boo-Ali in 1821, and the cap- " ture of Aden in 1839.

" As the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, which distinctive designa- " tion had been conferred upon it in 1843, it took part in the " Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, and was present at the siege " and capture of Mooltan, at the battle of Googeral, in " February 1849, and during the subsequent pursuit of the " Sikh army under Sir W. Gilbert; it took part in the disper- " sion of the mutinous Sepoys of the Bengal army at Mooltan " and Ferozepore, in 1857-58.

" Since the year 1867 the regiment has been stationed in " the Bengal Presidency, upholding under all circumstances " its former high reputation.

" In now bidding this gallant corps a hearty farewell, the " Governor-General in Council feels confident that wherever " it may be, and in whatever service engaged, it will ever " maintain the distinguished position it has held through a " long and varied service in the East."

A.D. 1871. On the 2nd January the regiment proceeded by two

parties to Bombay and embarked on board H.M.'s. Indian troop steam ship "Malabar."

Strength as follows :—			Of whom there were present in 1862, on becoming the 103rd Fusiliers.	
Field Officers	...	1		1
Captains	...	5		5
Lieutenants	...	5		1
Ensigns	...	8		0
Staff	...	6		1
Sergeants	...	27		12
Drummers	...	16		7
Rank and File	...	418		148
Women	...	29		—
Children	...	49		—

And set sail for England, *via* Suez and rail to Alexandria at noon on 3rd January, 1871.

On arrival at Alexandria the regiment re-embarked on board H.M.'s. steam troop ship "Crocodile," and arrived in Portsmouth harbour about 8 a.m. on Saturday 4th Feb., 1871. The regiment did not disembark until Monday the 6th February, when it proceeded to the Isle of Wight, and landing at Cowes marched to Parkhurst, where it was quartered.

The *depôt* having rejoined Head Quarters, the regiment was newly equipped in arms, appointments, and clothing.

On the 19th August of this year the regiment was honoured by the presentation of new colors by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, and the imposing ceremony took place in the drill field near the barracks, in the presence of a large assemblage of influential residents of the Isle of Wight. Prince Arthur accompanied by his brother-in-law and sister, their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany (who prolonged their stay in the island to honour the occasion by their presence), arrived at twenty minutes past two in the afternoon, and the usual ceremony of trooping the old colours for the last time having been gone through, the regiment formed three sides of a square, the new colors were brought forward and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

Prince Arthur then presented them, and addressing the regiment said—"Colonel Furneaux, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 103rd Royal Bombay "Fusiliers. In confiding these colors to you I feel that I

"am entrusting them to men who will defend them from disgrace even with their lives.

"Your fine old regiment has been in many fights and in most unhealthy climates, and you and your predecessors have earned for it a reputation which I trust will continue and increase.

"Should the occasion arise for your following these colors into action, think then what your regiment did at Plassey, Mooltan, Guzerat, Ahmedabad, and in many other glorious actions, and I am sure you will try and do the same, and nobly protect your colors.

"But should as we all trust, the blessings of peace for some time longer be secured to us, let that valuable time be employed in such earnest endeavours to perfect ourselves in the more active pursuits of our noble profession, that we shall have officers capable of leading men, who will be proud to follow them, and who will continue to merit the approbation of their Sovereign and the esteem of their fellow countrymen."

After luncheon, in which the Royal visitors participated, the old colors were deposited with much ceremony in St. Thomas's Church in the borough of Newport.

A.D. 1872. The regiment received orders for, and proceeded to, Aldershot on 25th June, 1872, and were encamped on Rushmoor till 14th August, and afterwards quartered in the West Infantry Block Barracks, and attached to the 2nd brigade.

While in camp the command of the regiment vacant by the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Kempt, devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel N. T. Parsons from 101st Fusiliers, 24th July.

„ 1873. On the 13th February of this year, Lieut.-General Hale, Colonel of the regiment died, and was succeeded by General Sir William Wyllie, K.C.B., from 109th regiment. During the years 1872-3, the following officers retired from the regiment on the pensions of their rank :—

Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Furneaux.
Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Kempt.
Major G. E. Herne.
Major E. A. Law.
Major E. Brandt.
Captain J. Denis de Vitre.
Captain W. Williams.

On the 24th July, 1873, the regiment proceeded to

Dartmoor, and having taken part in the Autumn Manœuvres held there, left by rail on the evening of 22d August, 1873, and were stationed with Head Quarters, and four companies at Newport in Monmouth, three companies at Popton Fort, and one company at Pembroke Dock.

A.D. 1874. Owing to the increase of numbers consequent upon recruiting, one company was sent in January 1874 to Cardiff from Newport.

During the election riots in the borough of Newport the assistance of the regiment was called upon by the magistrates on the 4th and 5th February, and the following communication from the Town Clerk was received :—

Sir,—It is my pleasing duty to inform you, that at the General Quarterly Meeting of the Council, held on Tuesday last the 10th inst., the following resolution was proposed by the Mayor, seconded by Alderman Homfray, and carried unanimously—"That the thanks of the Corporation are due, and be now tendered to Lieut.-Colonel Parsons and the officers and men of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers for their kind and efficient services in staying the disturbances within the borough on the 4th and 5th inst., "on the occasion of the recent Parliamentary election."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) M. S. WOOLLETT,
Town Clerk.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PARSONS.
103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers.

On the 8th February a detachment of 120 men under the command of Captain Glasse, with Lieut. Shaw, Lieut. and Adjutant Mansel, and Sub-Lieut. Coningham, proceeded by special train in the evening to Newnham in Gloucester, and from thence marched to Little Dean near Cinderford, in the Forest of Dean, to suppress the riots consequent upon the Parliamentary elections for that district.

The presence of this force so near the homes of the rioters enabled the authorities to carry out the election without further disturbance, and the detachment returned to Newport by about 10 p.m. on the 9th February, 1874.

Similar rioting having been reported at the collieries in the Rhonda Valley, a detachment of sixty men under the command of Captain Glasse, with Sub-Lieut. Coningham, proceeded by the evening train on the 10th February, *via* Cardiff to Pontypridd, and having remained there that night, started by special train for Ystrad in the Rhondda Valley

early the following morning, remained there till the close of the poll and returned by like route to Newport.

A detachment of sixty men, under the command of Lieut. Shaw, was also despatched to Cardiff on the morning of the 11th, to reinforce the Company there stationed in the event of any rioting taking place in that town. This detachment returned to Head Quarters on the 14th instant.

On the 30th September, 1874, an application was made to the Horse Guards through General Sir William Wyllie, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, to have the lion rampant which was always borne on the second color of the regiments of the late Hon. East India Company (whose crest it was), restored to the second color, in the case of the 103rd Fusiliers, from the fact of that regiment being the oldest of the late Hon. East India Company's regiments, and one which had supported the dignity of the Crown of England, through a period extending over two centuries. A reply as follows was received :—

20

103 Foot A 69485

Horse Guards,
War Office,
24th November, 1874.

9

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd ultimo with its enclosures, on the subject of the proposed restoration to the colors of the 103rd regiment of a "lion rampant bearing an imperial crown."

Having duly laid these papers before the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, I have the honor to acquaint you that His Royal Highness having given the most serious consideration to your application, with a view if possible to meet your wishes and those of the regiment, finds himself precluded from recommending to Her Majesty that the application should be complied with, and for the following reasons :—

1st. Because the device now asked for was not (as erroneously stated), omitted through oversight, but advisedly, when the subject of the distinctions to be borne on the colors of the regiments transferred from the Indian to the British army was under consideration.

2nd. Because the device in question was part of the armorial bearings of the late East India Company, which having ceased to exist, can no longer have any connexion with what is now one of the Queen's regiments.

Moreover, the drawing sent by you is heraldically incorrect, and in no case could the lion and crown, which is not a *badge* peculiar to the 103rd, but a device formerly common to many others, be placed without violating regulation in the centre of the colour, where under these circumstances, the number of the regiment only should appear.

His Royal Highness has desired me to send you the above explanation in detail, to prevent the renewal at some future time of an application which is altogether untenable, and he accordingly requests that a copy of this letter may be entered in the record of the services of the regiment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) J. H. ARMSTRONG,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

General Sir W. WILLIE, &c., &c., K.C.B.,
Colonel 103 Regiment,
35, Lansdowne Crescent, London.

On the 25th June of this year the Head Quarters and one company from Newport, Monmouth, three companies from Popton Fort, and two companies from Pembroke Dock proceeded to Devonport, where they were afterwards joined by the remaining two companies from Newport, Monmouth, on the 2nd July.

The first prize in the Inter-Regimental Rifle Match for this year value £155, was won by five officers of the regiment (Lieutenants Nott, Hickley, Pidcock, Dick, and Coningham), forty-three regiments competed.

In the Sergeant's Inter-Regimental Match for the same year, the Sergeants of the regiment only lost the third prize by one point.



APPENDIX.

STRENGTH OF THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT, 13TH AUGUST, 1742.

Appendix A.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeant Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drum Majors.	Drummers.	Europeans.	Mustees.	Topasses.	Total.
Grenadier Company	0	1	2	0	7	7	0	3	92	0	0	112
First Company	1	1	2	1	6	5	1	3	53	22	165	265
Second "	0	1	1	0	16	14	0	6	0	0	161	199
Third "	0	2	0	0	13	12	0	1	0	0	278	306
Fourth "	0	1	3	0	7	5	0	3	47	11	103	177
Fifth "	0	1	3	0	7	6	0	3	44	5	90	159
Sixth "	0	1	1	0	6	7	0	3	45	7	105	176
Seventh "	0	1	2	0	7	7	0	4	46	7	101	175
Bengal Detachment	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	0	14	0	1	22
Total.....	1	9	15	1	71	67	1	26	346	52	1004	1592

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT AS ORDERED IN MARCH, 1794.

Appendix C.	Major Commandg.	Commissioned Staff.					Sergeant Major.	Sergeants.	Drum Major.	Drummers.	Rank & File.		Total of each.
		Captains.	Captain Lieut.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.					Corporals.	Privates.	
Battalion	1	9	1	10	10	1	1	40	1	29	40	704	843
Per Company	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	3	4	70	84

RETURN OF THE STRENGTH OF THE BOMBAY COMPANIES OF THE EUROPEAN REGIMENT FOR SEVERAL YEARS FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Years.	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1753	1755	1757	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766
Grenadier Company.	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	reduced	—	—	—	—	—	re-established.	6 Companies.	6 Companies.	6 Companies.	6 Companies.	6 Companies.	6 Companies.
First	265	104	114	116	—	98	91	3 48	363	368	343	338	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second	199	264	306	314	—	336	325	213	155	207	205	223	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third	306	163	172	164	162	187	183	195	216	196	194	217	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth	177	177	174	176	164	192	164	208	206	203	204	227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fifth	169	179	175	177	164	196	177	—	—	138	205	213	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sixth	176	181	176	177	—	—	—	—	—	206	200	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh	175	reduced.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total strength ..	1569	1008	1117	1114	1100	1176	1229	1318	1250	1318	1361	1426	1473	826	884	1115	1176	1462	1146	744

Blanks are years for which no vouchers be found. Totals given "as about."

Europeans actually on the Island in 1760 only 260, } 2 Companies struck off the strength in Jan.,
the Madras Detachment being included in the } 1769, being detained in Bengal.
above return.

STATE AND DISPOSITION OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND
PRIVATES OF THE BOMBAY EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Oct., 1766.

Appendix E.	Country to which the Men belong.	Doing duty and Sick.						At Persia on Detachment.						At Tellicherry on Detachment.						
		Sergt.-Major.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Fifers.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Fifers.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Fifers.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
	England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland	2	45	34	2	4	338	425	5	4	1	3	69	72	3	2	—	1	65	61
	France	—	1	—	—	—	65	66	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	6	6
	Prussia, Holland, and Germany	—	4	2	1	2	37	46	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	6	6
	Portugal	—	1	1	—	—	25	27	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	5	5
	Total of each Rank ...	2	51	37	3	6	465	564	5	4	1	3	99	102	3	2	—	1	72	78

Sick at the Presidency each month, one with another, 100.

(Signed)

JOHN GOVIN,
Major Commanding.

FIRST BOMBAY REGIMENT OF EUROPEAN INFANTRY FUSILIERS.

LIST OF OFFICERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE DIVISION OF THE REGIMENT ON THE 1ST MAY, 1824, AND THE GRADUAL REDUCTION OF THE LEFT WING, PER G.G.O., No. 217, OF 7 OCTOBER, 1840.

No. in Regiment.		Date of Rank, as—				Names.	Remarks.	Casualty.	Date of.
		Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Second Lieuts.				
47	1	18 May, 1822				Maw, Nathaniel C.	Major of regiment	Lieut.-Colonel	19 Mar., 1825
54	2	19 Mar., 1825				Elder, James		Lieut.-Colonel	8 Feb., 1829
79	3					Taylor, George		Pensioned	2 Dec. 1825
83	4	8 Feb., 1829				Ovans, Charles		Lieut.-Colonel	5 Sept. 1835
87	5	5 Sept., 1835				Robson, Stephen		Invalid	10 Sept. 1836
93	6	10 Sept., 1836				Osborne, John J.	Rupees 35,000	Lieut.-Colonel	23 Nov., 1831
97	7		1 May, 1824			Watts, John	Commanded two years	Deceased	5 Nov., 1827
100	8		19 Mar., 1825			Walter, Charles	Kolapoor	Retired	10 Sept., 1830
105	9	23 Nov., 1841	6 Dec. 1825			Hagart, Crawford		Lieut.-Colonel	13 Aug., 1847
107	10		6 Nov., 1827			Stalker, Thomas		Retired	16 April, 1832
112	11	13 Aug., 1847	8 Feb., 1829			Mignon, Robert	Poona	Drowned	3 June, 1852
114	12		11 Sept., 1830			Elder, Alex. Mc. D.	Adj. 7 June, 1814	Transferred	21 Aug., 1845
117	13	3 June, 1852	17 April, 1832			Hobson, John	Bt.-Col., 28 Nov., 1854	Lieut.-Colonel	17 Aug., 1840
119	14		5 Sept., 1835			Strong, Nesbitt	Bt.-Col., 6 Oct., 1835	Deceased	8 Oct., 1839
121	15		10 Sept., 1836			Wade, William	Bt.-Col., 4 Jan., 1836	Transferred	8 Sept., 1826
124	16					Crozier, Rawson J.		Transferred	
126	17					Ore, Alexander			
128	18		17 Aug. 1840			Tapp, Thomas	Bt.-Col., 1 Jan., 1837, Bt. Col. and C.B., 20 Nov., 1857		
131	19			8 Sept., 1826		Stirling, John	Dundote	Killed	3 Jan., 1828
133	20		23 Nov. 1841	8 Sept., 1826		Fraser, Thos. Gamble	Bt.-Col., 1 Mar., 1838	Transferred	21 Jan., 1846
136	21			6 Nov., 1827	3 Jan., 1825	Mitchell, Bruce		Resigned	10 May, 1839

137	22	4 Jan., 1828	28 May, 1825	Brodhurst, John	Invalid	26 Sept., 1887
138	23	8 Feb., 1829	17 Feb., 1826	Mitchell, Whinnis J.	Resigned	10 Sept., 1832
144	24	10 May, 1829	16 Feb., 1827	Woodward, Henry J.	Invalid	30 Nov., 1849
147	25	21 Jan., 1846	22 April, "	Ramsay, John	Retired	4 Aug., 1855
149	26	5 Sept., 1835	16 June, "	Thomson, Wm.	Deceased	21 April, 1836
151	27	21 April, 1836	5 Jan., 1828	Shaw, Robt. Jas.		
155	28		8 Feb., 1829	Cunningham, Chas.	Resigned	27 Dec., 1830
156	29		5 June, "	Beavan, Alfred W.	Resigned	21 Oct., 1835
160	30		7 Nov., 1832	Ponsonby, Wm.	Transferred	5 Aug., 1836
161	31	13 Aug., 1847	8 Dec., 1831	Rose, H. Babington	Invalid	
166	32	12 Mar., 1849	24 Aug., 1835	Evans, Wm Edwin	Deceased	21 May, 1846
167	33		3 Dec., "	Hunt, Arthur Perry	Dismissed	
169	34		5 Mar., 1836	Cahill, James S.	Deceased	17 Feb., 1843
170	35	17 Aug., 1840	7 Mar., 1837	Grant, James P.	Deceased	
173	36	3 Oct., 1840	11 Dec., "	Trower, Chas. Thos.	Pension	
177	37		3 Feb., 1839	Bowles, John Edwin	Transferred	
178	38		11 June, "	Scott, John Glen	Transferred	
179	39		7 July, "	Shum, Geo. Foster		
180	40	23 Nov., 1841	3 Feb., "	Farneaux, W. Stuart	Deceased	21 April, 1843
181	41		11 June, "	Poley, J.	Retired	
182	42	4 May, 1850	6 July, "	Kempt, Francis Seton		
183	43	11 Sept., 1850	6 Aug., "	Anderson, Wm. C.	Transferred	31 Mar., 1841
184	44		22 Dec., "	Grach, Geo Oliver	Invalid	2 Aug., 1835
185	45	3 June, 1852	10 Mar., 1840	Patullo, Hy. Erskine		
186	46	25 Dec., 1854	1 Sept., "	Daly, Henry	Adj. Bt.-Lt.-Col.	20 July, 1858
187	47	2 Aug., 1855	20 Sept., "	Dansey, Ed. Celestine	Deceased	
188	48	19 Sept., 1841	22 Oct., "	Scriven, George	Retired	2 June, 1847
189	49	4 Aug., 1855	11 Dec., "	Herne, Geo. Edward	Retired	
190	50		1 Oct., 1841	Piers, T. Thos.	Transferred	24 July, 1846
191	51		6 Jan., 1842	Dacre, Frederick		
192	52	31 Dec., 1855	11 June, "	Phillips, Frederick		
193	53	23 Nov., 1856	13 July, "	Cowpar, Robert		
194	54	23 Nov., 1856	9 Dec., "	Miller, Hy. Newdick		
195	55		22 Dec., "	Maude, Eustace M.	Deceased	7 April, 1844

196	18 May, 1858	21 Jan, 1846	6 Mar., 1843	Mainwairing, W. Geo.	Exchanged	10 Sept., 1844
197		12 April, 1846	9 Aug., 1843	Raverty, Henry. Geo.	Deceased	19 Feb., 1851
198			8 Dec., 1843	Walker, Henry Thos.	Transferred	21 Jan., 1846
199		21 May 1846	11 June, 1842	Bromley, Thos.	Killed	31 Aug., 1858
200		19 June, 1846	1 Jan., 1844	Mules, Wm. Marwood	Resigned	25 April, 1850
	17 Jan., 1859	2 June, 1847	11 Feb., 1844	Gordon, W. Fletcher	Exchanged	
	2 June, 1860	13 Aug., 1847	16 Aug., 1845	Bell, Hugh Reid		
			19 July, 1845	Gray, William		
			13 Decr., 1845	Brett, F. Percy Felix		
			7 Mar., 1846	Taylor, Robt. Alex.		
8 June, 1872	7 Mar., 1861	15 Oct., 1847	3 April, 1846	King, Edmund	Retired	
		12 April 1848	12 June, 1846	Law, Edmd. Agnstin	Deceased	
11 Sept., 1872	12 June, 1861	12 Mar., 1849	13 June, 1846	Cumberlege, J. C.	Deceased	25 Dec., 1854
		30 Nov., 1849	13 June, 1846	Disbrowe, H. Fredk.	Transferred	15 Nov., 1853
		25 April, 1850	13 June, 1846	Rivaz, Francis Clifton	Exchanged	
		25 April, 1850	23 Dec., 1846	Armstrong, Wm. A.		
		4 May, 1850		Elphinstone, Percy A.		
			17 Feb., 1847	Furneaux, John Ed.	Killed	20 Nov., 1857
		11 Sept., 1850	3 May, 1847	Bingham, Richd. L.		
		19 Feb., 1851	3 April, 1847	Knight, Fredk. Wm.		
		3 June, 1852		Burnes, G. J. H.		
		15 Nov., 1853	3 Mar., 1848	Hogg, Geo Forbes	Retired	
		25 Dec., 1854	10 June, 1848	De Vitre, J. Dennis	Retired	
	30 July, 1862	15 Feb., 1855	8 Dec., 1848	Brandt, Edward		
26 Mar., 1873	30 July, 1862	2 Aug., 1855	20 Feb., 1849	Glasford, C. J. R.	Exchanged	30 July, 1852
		4 Aug., 1855	3 June, 1852	Neave, Femeim		
			27 June, 1848	Nicholls, G.		
		1 Jan., 1856	20 Mar., 1848	Williams, W.		
	30 July, 1862	23 Nov., 1856	11 Dec., 1849	Park, W. C.		
			26 Dec., 1849	Britten, T. E.		
			29 Dec., 1848	Hicks, W.	Transferred	15 Nov., 1853
		23 Nov., 1856	20 Dec., 1852	Smith, C. W.	Transferred	22 Nov., 1853
9 Aug., 1873	30 July, 1862	23 Nov., 1856	26 Dec., 1856	Frankland, C.		
22 May, 1875	1 Feb., 1863	18 Aug., 1858		Anderson, R. B.	Deceased	30 Sept., 1860
		23 Aug., 1858		Taken prisoner by Chinese and died through ill-treatment		
			18 Dec., 1853	Wilkinson, H. E.		

30 July, 1862	20 Nov., 1857	20 July, 1855	Graves, J. S.	Deceased
30 July, 1862	18 May, 1858	4 April, 1855	Trevor, E. W.	Staff Corps
22 Mar., 1864	1 Sept., 1858	9 June, 1855	Clay, T. S.	Retired
14 June, 1864	17 Jan., 1859	16 July, 1856	Hobart, Hon. H. M.	Killed
30 Nov., 1866	8 July, 1859	20 Jan., 1857	Caldecott, A. W. B.	Retired
	2 June, 1860	13 June, 1857	Armitstead, R.	
3 June, 1867	1 Oct., 1860	13 June, 1857	Reeves, F.	Exchanged
4 Nov., 1867	1 Jan., 1862	4 Sept., 1857	Bridges, G. H.	Exchanged
		20 Dec., 1857	Hains, G. E.	
8 June, 1872	28 Feb., 1862	26 April, 1858	Bogle, G. J.	Staff Corps
24 July, 1872	30 July, 1862	11 Dec., 1858	Davidson, W. H.	Transf. 61 Reg.
	30 July, 1862	11 Dec., 1858	Nutt, H. L.	Staff Corps
	30 July, 1862		Hall, Herbert L.	
14 Aug., 1872	30 July, 1862		Erskine, Charles M.	Staff Corps
	30 July, 1862		Godwin, A. A.	
11 Sept., 1872	30 July, 1862		Whish, J. J.	Staff Corps
	30 July, 1862	7 June, 1861	Glasse, C. E.	Retired
	1 Feb., 1863	30 July, 1862	Richards, H. H.	Staff Corps
	22 Mar., 1864	30 July, 1862	Gibson, E. E.	Staff Corps
	17 June, 1864	30 July, 1862	Hogg, A. M.	Deceased
		30 July, 1862	Gardner, E. B.	
		30 July, 1862	Daly, E. L.	
		30 April, 1863	Galway, J.	Deceased
	30 Nov., 1866	30 April, 1863	Price, T.	Staff Corps
	30 Nov., 1866	30 April, 1863	Wood, E. G. P.	Retired
	11 Jan., 1867	30 April, 1863	Neill, A. H. S.	Staff Corps
26 Mar., 1873	11 Jan., 1867	2 Jan., 1862	Clarke, E. L.	
	11 Jan., 1867	4 Aug., 1863	Wyllie, R. J. H.	Staff Corps
	13 Feb., 1863		Nugent, W. S.	Staff Corps
	3 April, 1867	11 Sept., 1863	Stoddard, C. H.	Staff Corps
	3 April, 1867	26 April, 1864	Harvey, H. M.	Staff Corps
	3 June, 1867	9 Sept., 1864	Hare, J. H.	Staff Corps
	20 July, 1867	20 June, 1865	Showers, E. C.	Staff Corps
	8 Feb., 1868	21 April, 1866	Shaw, R. L.	Retired
22 May, 1875	17 April, 1867		Burne, J.	
	25 Mar., 1868	18 Dec., 1866	Heathcote, H. F.	Staff Corps
		12 Jan., 1867	Riddell, W. C.	

Bt. Major, 1 April, 1874

Quartermaster

3 April, 1867

8 July, 1868	13 Jan., 1867	Nott, R. M.	Transferred Retired Retired
23 Dec., 1868	14 Jan., 1867	Hickley, M. J.	
10 May, 1869	5 Mar., 1867	Macdonald, T. C. H.	
2 Dec., 1869	8 Jan., 1868	Sanlez, S. W.	Exchanged Transferred Exchanged
28 Oct., 1871	22 Jan., 1868	Burnester, W. S.	
28 Oct., 1871	15 Feb., 1868	Mansel, R. H.	
22 Aug., 1868	8 July, 1868	Cooper, C. D.	Retired
		Leslie, F. M.	
	22 Aug., 1868	Campbell, D. A.	
		Wolsley, G. B.	Transferred Transferred
28 Oct., 1871	23 Jan., 1869	Dick, J. R.	
28 Oct., 1871	3 Feb., 1869	Hughes, E. H.	
28 Oct., 1871	4 Feb., 1869	Wynne, S. J.	Sub-Lieut.
28 Oct., 1871	25 Sept., 1869	Aylmer, H. L.	
22 Mar., 1871	8 Feb., 1870	Parker, E. C.	
30 Dec., 1871		Pidcock, H. H. F.	Lt.-Col. Transferred to Command
	30 Dec., 1871	Gray, H. C. B.	
23 Mar., 1872	23 Mar., 1872	Briand, W. H.	
		Coningham, C.	Colonel of the Regt., 14 Feby, 1873
		Parsons, N. T.	
		Pentland, R. C.	
21 Aug., 1872	21 Aug., 1872	Hughes, F.	Lt.-Col. Transferred to Command
13 Nov., 1872	13 Nov., 1872	Corballis, J. A.	
23 Nov., 1872	23 Nov., 1872	Barlow, N. B.	
		Wyllie, W. Sir Genl.	Colonel of the Regt., 14 Feby, 1873
		Graham, F. W.	
		Holmes, W. P.	
	10 Sept., 1875	O'Neill, W. H. S.	Colonel of the Regt., 14 Feby, 1873
	10 Sept., 1875	Vincent, R. D.	

**SUCCESSION OF
COMMANDING OFFICERS
Since 1801.**

**SUCCESSION OF
ADJUTANTS Since A.D. 1798.**

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Casualty.	Names.	Date of Appointment.	Casualty.	Rank and Names		Dates.	
						Surgeon and	From	To	
Prior to 1801			Fitzgerald, Hugh	Prior to 1808	Resigned Appt.	Surgeon-Major.			
Bowles, Robert 1801			Scobie, Donald MacKie	Jan'y., 1798	Promotion	Assist. - Surgeon	D. A. C. Fraser	28 June '00	28 Oct. '73
Little, John			Brown, Alexander	4 April, 1801	Resigned Appt.	"	J. E. Fannin		
Preston, James			Elder, James	22 April, 1809	Resigned Appt.	"	J. E. Barker		
Shirreff, James	29 May, 1826		Brough, John	Decr., 1814	Resigned Appt.	"	W. Wakefield		
Farquharson, F.	10 Sep., 1836		Meriton, Richard	19 May, 1818	Resigned Appt.	"	A. S. Hale		
Osborne, J. J.			Watts, John	31 July, 1822	Resigned Appt.	"	J. E. Fishbourne		
Soppitt,			Stewart, Edward	4 Feb., 1824	Promotion	"	C. F. Boulton		
Cumming, J. P.	10 Jan., 1839		Elder, Alex. McDonald	7 June, 1824	Resigned Appt., Nov., 1832	"	R. Turner		
Mignon, R.	13 Aug., 1847	Drowned	St. John, Robert	8 Sept., 1826	Vacated on junction of reg.				
Hobson, J.	3 June, 1852	Promoted	McIntire, Horn M.	Novr., 1832	Promotion				
Hogg, C. R.	25 Dec., 1854		Ottley, Osb. Davenport	Octr., 1839	Resigned Appt.				
Evans, W. E.			Woodward, Henry	8 Sept., 1841	Promotion				
Trower, E. T.			Leith, Richd. Wm. D.	14 Feby., 1846	Promotion				
Tapp, T.	Jan., 1862 to July 1862		Daly, Henry	19 June, 1846	Resigned Appt.				
Carmichael, J. D.	August, 1863		Mules, Wm. Marwood	18 May, 1849	Killed at Moodtan				
Furneaux, W. S.	14 June, 1864		Taylor, Robt. Alex.	1 Sept., 1858	Promoted				
Kempt, F. S.	8 June, 1872	Retired 8 June, 1872	Caldecott, Alex. W. B.	24 Octr., 1862	Promoted & kill'd by Tiger				
Parsons, N. T.	24 July, 1872	Retired 17 July, 1872	Godwin, Algernon A.	25 Mar., 1867	Resigned Appt.				
			Showers, Eden C.	8 Octr., 1869	Retired				
			Mansel, Robert H.	8 June, 1872					



6/1/14

